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Church Groups Launch Fight on Track Bets: Canada Studies Reforms

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 16, 1940

In Boston: Housing Subsidies Opposed

Church members of six Protestant denominations attending the second day's sessions of Massachusetts' first interchurch convention at Worcester were enlisted in a drive to repeal the State's race-track betting law. [Details: Page 13.]

Private initiative, instead of government subsidization, in the housing field was advocated at the annual New England conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at Swampscott. [Details: Page 13.]

Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries disclosed the largest Boston case of alleged violation of the State minimum wage law will come up in court next week when seven women dry cleaning employees sue for back pay. [Details: Page 13.]

Maine's Republican Governor, Lewis O. Barrows, called the Legislature in special session May 23 to consider a scandal arising from resignations of several State fiscal officials. [Details: Page 13.]

Government Reforms Proposed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Recommendations for strengthening its present system of government, with reforms to solve some of the most perplexing problems involved in a federal type of administration, were contained in the Royal Commission report made public today after a 2½-year study of Provincial-Dominion relations. [Details: Pages 2 and 19.]

Stock Market Declines After Early Rally

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks drifted to lower levels today, reversing an early selective rally. Wheat and corn moved uncertainly at Chicago after a sharp opening rally. Cotton declined. The pound sterling and French franc were about steady.

In Washington: Americans Warned to Quit Europe

The State Department issued a blanket warning to Americans in western and southern European countries to leave for the United States. Americans were urged to proceed to the Bordeaux region in Southwest France or to Spain or Portugal. Specific warnings to Americans in France, Switzerland, and Italy were made public by United States officials in those countries.

The House approved authorization for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend $100,000,000 to the Rural Electrification Administration as it adopted and sent to the Senate a compromise 1941 farm appropriation bill. The bill carried a total of $917,467,983 of appropriations and $150,000,000 in RFC loans, including those for the REA and $50,000,000 for farm tenant rehabilitation.

Argentine President Defends Neutrality Stand

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—President Ortiz told the Argentine Congress today, "We are neutrals . . . but Argentine neutrality cannot signify an attitude of absolute indifference." He declared shipments of wheat and other foodstuffs to Finland and Norway were "inspired by the highest sentiments of human solidarity and, what is more, violated neither our obligations nor any rights of belligerents."

Norway's Exhibit to Reopen at New York Fair

NEW YORK—Despite the German occupation of central and southern Norway, and the flight of King Haakon from his Capital, Norway will return to the New York World's Fair tomorrow, which is Constitution Day for this Scandinavian Nation, it is announced here.

Test of Liquid-Oxygen Bomb Postponed

ABERDEEN, Md. (AP)—A test of the destructive powers of inventor Lester P. Barlow's liquid-oxygen-carbon bomb scheduled to be tried on a herd of goats was postponed for a week. The inventor declined to go through with the test because, he said, he was ordered to bring out a 1,000-pound sack of his "glmite" 20 minutes before the scheduled time and much of the oxygen evaporated.

Reynaud Forecasts Victory for France

PARIS (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud told the cheering Chamber of Deputies today France would be victorious against a Germany which was throwing its all into one desperate push to the west. "When all can seem lost," M. Reynaud declared, "the world will see what France is capable of." The Chamber adjourned leaving the date of the next session to Edouard Herriot, its President.

War Summary: Fierce Battle Rages Along Meuse

In Belgium the Germans forced their way across the Meuse at several points between Namur and the French border, in addition to the crossing previously effected south of Sedan in French territory. The Allies, however, repeatedly counterattacked accompanied by large-scale British air attacks on the Germans behind the lines. The German attack was notable for the manner in which the mechanized force drove far ahead of the infantry in an attempt to demoralize the Allied forces behind the lines. [Details: Page 1.]

In Netherlands the troops remaining on the islands of Zeeland Province along the coast reported fighting at several points. The organization of the high command for these forces was given out by radio from London by Queen Wilhelmina. [Details: Page 20.]

The Netherlands Indies appeared assured of maintaining its status quo. The French Ambassador to Tokyo advised the Japanese Government that France agrees that there should be no change in the position of the rich Netherlands possession. A Japanese Admiralty spokesman regarded the matter as "closed."

In Berlin, Dino Alfieri, new Italian Ambassador to Germany, arrived today with his wife at the beflagged Anhalter station. A black-uniformed unit of the Berlin Fascist Guard was drawn up to greet the diplomat.

Greek troops reinforced the Greek frontier with Italian-occupied Albania as tension in the Balkans increased with the possibility of an Italian move in that direction.

Yugoslavia's Cabinet met to review general mobilization plans as additional reservists continued to be called up to strengthen 700,000 troops already under arms.

In Turkey an exodus of Italian nationals got under way as Italian employees in factories and on ships gave notice of their immediate departure.

The battle of Narvik neared a climax, according to French sources which reported the Germans retreating from the City. Sweden protested to London over six British bombs which fell on Swedish soil during an air raid on the Narvik Railway.

Jobless Aid Called Equivalent to Dole

CHICAGO (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, national Director of the Work Projects Administration, finds the "grants-in-aid" of unemployment relief equivalent to a dole.

In an address prepared for the second American Retail Federation Forum, he declared that anyone familiar with the situation could see that the plan for grants-in-aid" of Federal funds to the States "would almost inevitably lead to an extensive use of direct relief for the able-bodied unemployed through the medium of a dole, or to so-called local work programs which in their futility will surpass any 'leaf raking' that was ever done." He described the handling of Federal funds under local control in connection with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as highly unsatisfactory in many places.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, May 16, 1940

Wonders of Research	2
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	2
The Best Vacation I Ever Had	3
Brooklyn, N. Y., Page	7
The Young Folks' Page	9
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
The Assurance of Answered Prayer (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	14
Radio Timetable	14
Connecticut Letter	15
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24

Two Governors

By a Staff Photographer

John Endicott and Leverett Saltonstall

Massachusetts' Governor views the most recent arrival to the portrait gallery in the Massachusetts Executive Chamber. Endicott was 17 times Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Above the portrait is his coat of arms

Unified Foreign Policy Urged By Herter for Both Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16—Elimination of foreign affairs as a Presidential campaign issue through adoption by the major party conventions of an identical statement regarding foreign policy was proposed today by Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Mr. Herter made his proposal before the Springfield District Women's Republican Club.

He insisted that "to do so would strengthen greatly the unity of the nation in the face of what is clearly a great danger. To do so would arrest the stultification of our own national effort which must inevitably come from throwing the question of foreign policy into the arena of political debate during the crucial months ahead.

Chance to Prove It

"It has often been said that partisan politics stops at the water's edge. Here is a chance to prove it. Unlike Great Britain or France we have no machinery within the framework of our government to create a national government at a time of national crisis. . . . We cannot, as have those two nations, bury party differences in the field of foreign affairs, while at the same time continuing our differences on domestic matters. The suggestion, which I offer, comes, I believe, as closely as any could toward meeting the serious drawbacks inherent in our inelastic system."

Mr. Herter would have the resolutions committees of the two conventions meet to draft "a very general statement on foreign policy, acceptable to both," to be accepted by both conventions as "a statement of national policy." He declared his belief that "there is no essential difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in regard to the conduct of this nation's foreign affairs."

Center on New Deal

The Massachusetts Speaker, who served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Herbert Hoover when the latter was Secretary of Commerce, stated elimination of the foreign affairs issue would center the campaign "on the straightforward question as to whether or not New Deal domestic policies should be continued or should be abandoned."

Representative Herter also predicted the re-election of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose record of honesty, economy, and efficiency "is impervious to attack."

Turning to foreign affairs, Mr. Herter stated:

"The events of the last few days are leading to a rapid crystallization of national sentiment in this country. We have suddenly recognized that we must face the possibility of a combination of strength in Germany, Italy, and Japan, which could become a real threat to the Western Hemisphere which we are pledged to defend. We have come to recognize that our military equipment is pitifully inadequate. We have come to recognize that our navy is a fine one-ocean fighting machine, but undoubtedly is inadequate for the single-handed job of policing the entire Western hemisphere in both oceans. We all recognize that our industrial preparedness for the great and necessary additions that must be made to our military, naval, and air defenses, are not sufficiently advanced. We are, I think, united in our determination to remedy as speedily as possible these deficiencies. There is nothing partisan or political in that determination."

Skipping Election Advised in G. O. P.

ALAMOSA, Colo. (AP)—Two Republican office holders propose that the 1940 presidential election be skipped, so that the Nation could unite behind President Roosevelt for national defense. "This situation has grown beyond national politics; it is a question of saving America," said Mayor Everett Cole of Alamosa, a candidate in 1938 for the Lieutenant Governorship nomination. Deputy State Treasurer Charles T. Haines, campaigning for the Republican nomination for Treasurer, conferred with Mr. Cole.

Roosevelt Asks War Defense, Sends New Peace Plea to Italy; Vast Battle Shuttling Meuse

Both sides attacking front and bombing in rear; progress of drive is slowed.

By the Associated Press

The German Army, having forced its way across the Meuse below Sedan and at three points between Sedan and Namur yesterday, continued to push forward today in the face of strong Allied opposition, a French War Office spokesman said.

North of Namur, however, along the Belgian defense line, he said the French had thrown back numerous German attacks.

In the region of Sedan, a French counterattack stalled an attempt by the Germans to make a further advance in the "pocket" they have pushed into Northern France.

The Germans, flinging armored shock troops far ahead of the main body in the 50-mile front between Sedan and Namur, he said, were striking at the rear of the French forces in an effort to cut them off.

So heavy was the fighting that the French High Command merely said in a communiqué that "the higher interests of the conduct of operations compel us not to give at the present moment any precise information as to the actions now taking place."

Fortresses Isolated

The great Belgian fortresses of Liége and Namur, although apparently isolated, still are holding out, a British military commentator said today, although the Germans have announced the capture of the Liége citadel and other forts at Liége and Namur.

King Leopold III of the Belgians was heard today calling by radio on the men of "the Forts of Liége" to "resist to the utmost for the Fatherland."

"I am calling on you, Forts of Liége," said the Monarch's address, read over the Brussels radio in French and Flemish.

"I address you, Colonel Modard, Commander, officers, non-commissioned officers and men—to resist to the utmost for the Fatherland.

"I am proud of you."

The Netherlanders are still fighting in Zeeland, the little southwestern corner of their country.

Heavy fighting is reported in the vicinity of Walcheren and Beverland, in the north of Zeeland, but no definite results are available.

East of Antwerp to Charleroi and Louvain, southward toward Mezieres and from Sedan to Longwy, sporadic fighting is in progress,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

William Phillips

United States Ambassador to Rome, who handed to Premier Mussolini President Roosevelt's appeal for Italy to keep out of the war.

President asks Mussolini to maintain neutrality; appeal called 'rear guard stand.'

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—President Roosevelt, in what is described here unofficially as a "final rear-guard action" for peace, has again urged continued Italian neutrality in a message to Premier Mussolini.

Although refusing to divulge details of the message, well informed State Department circles conceded that it had been prompted by a White House conviction, based apparently on reports from United States Ambassador William Phillips in Rome, that Italy was just about ready to cast its lot with Germany.

It was announced at the White House today that the message was not within itself a new appeal but that it was a continuation of correspondence carried on between the United States and other lands in a series of interchanges that, in some instances, have gone on for over a year.

The contents of the message are believed to be similar to the representations made by the President to Il Duce several weeks ago in which he asked the latter to do his best to prevent the spread of the European war to the Mediterranean. The Italian Premier was then reported to have told Ambassador Phillips that Italy would not enter the war at that time. Later this report was made more precise with a statement from Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, that Italy's neutrality would be maintained for at least 10 days more.

Period Has Expired

It is pointed out that this Italian period of grace to the Allies has now expired and that its expiration coincides with Germany's latest demonstration of military might in the rapid subjugation of The Netherlands and the swift progress through Belgium. It is no secret that Italy has steadily become more convinced that a German victory is inevitable and that Italian participation in that victory is absolutely necessary if Italy is to receive any consideration in a division of the spoils.

In the light of these reports, President Roosevelt is said to have had a midnight conference with State Department officials earlier this week and that a new appeal to Il Duce was decided upon at that time.

At the same time, there have been reports in circulation that the Vatican had asked President Roosevelt to make a second appeal for Italian neutrality. It is believed here that the Vatican, which has access to most, if not all, political and diplomatic decisions in Rome, received word early this week that Premier Mussolini had about made up his mind that Italy's entry into the war was due. It is suggested that on the basis of this information, the Vatican intimated that a second Presidential plea might help.

"Rearguard" Explanation

The description of the President's latest plea as a "final rearguard action" was prompted by the conviction in State Department circles that only some drastic action, rendered improbable by America's strong neutrality sentiments, on the part of the United States in favor of the Allies, would make a big enough impression in Rome to sway Italy's final decision.

It is felt here that while a plea by President Roosevelt, lent influence by America's powerful position in world affairs, might have a temporarily restraining effect upon Rome, it would not outweigh Premier Mussolini's conviction of an ultimate German victory and in the necessity for Italian participation in this victory.

So far as Washington is concerned, only two favorable signs are visible upon the Italian horizon at the moment. The first of these is that Italy has apparently quelled the rising tide of popular demonstrations against the Allies which have been taking place all over Italy during the past week. The second is the sailing of the Italian luxury liner Conte di Savoia for New York.

Although recalling that Germany was willing to precipitate a second world war while the huge German liner Bremen was still on the open sea, there is a feeling here that Italy is not so willing to take chances as is Germany, that the cost of such a liner is carefully reckoned in impoverished Italy, and that Italy would not deliberately risk such an expensive ship when it could have easily avoided it merely by keeping the ship at home.

Joint session hears Executive's plea for greatest peacetime sum for military.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—In a scene unparalleled since Woodrow Wilson addressed Congress in World War days, President Roosevelt in person today asked a joint session of the Legislature for huge increases in defense expenditures totaling $1,182,000,000.

The sum was made up of an immediate defense appropriation of $896,000,000 and authorizations of $286,000,000.

Of the immediate appropriation the Army would get $546,000,000, the Navy and Marine Corps $250,000,000, and $100,000,00 would "provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense."

Of the authorizations to be paid for by appropriations later on, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps would receive $186,000,000, and the President would control $100,000,000.

As part of the defense program the President advocated the building up of an air armada of 50,000 warplanes, also holding out to Congress the objective of gearing the Nation "to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year."

Objective Still Peace

President Roosevelt declared America's ideal and objective "is still peace—peace at home and peace abroad."

But he added:

"I am determined to face the fact realistically that this Nation requires a toughness of moral and physical fiber."

Declaring that American defenses must be invulnerable he continued:

"But our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security against potential developments and dangers of the future."

Mr. Roosevelt promised Congress that he would unhesitatingly call a special session "if at any time the situation of the national defense requires it."

And he wound up with a moral exhortation which rang solemnly through the joint session of the House and Senate meeting in the jammed House Chamber.

"Our security is not a matter of weapons alone. The arm that wields them must be strong, the eye that guides them clear, the will that directs them indomitable.

"Defense Must Reach Out"

"These are the characteristics of a free people, a people devoted to the institutions they themselves have built, a people willing to defend a way of life that is precious to them all, a people who put their faith in God."

Mr. Roosevelt spent the first part of his address dwelling on the nearness to which modern invention has brought the war threat to the United States. As though referring to developments in Europe, he declared "so-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist." An effective defense, he added, requires equipment to attack an aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within the territory of American vital interests."

Goes All Over World

The President' speech was carried over the Nation on every network and rebroadcast by short wave to all parts of the world with translations in seven foreign languages. The reception accorded the President was that given to a national leader rather than the head of a party, and indicated the growing sense of unity that has been one of the swift changes in the last few days.

Since $2,000,000,000 has already been appropriated for the armed forces this year, the new appropriation, if accepted, would raise the total to around $3,000,000,000, biggest amount in peacetime history.

Other items in the proposed program are:

Full Army equipment for a field force enlarged to 750,000 men, with an additional 250,000 replacements.

Expenditure of some $260,000,000 for antiaircraft guns, tanks, semiautomatic rifles and artillery.

Enlistment and training of 7,000 instead of 2,400 Air Corps pilots yearly, plus procurement of an additional 200 four-engine Army bombers ("flying fortresses") at cost of $80,000,000 in addition to the 400 the Secretary of War has already requested.

Enlargement and speeding up of existing airplane factories.

Strengthening of continental defenses along the Coast and new fortifications in Hawaii, Panama, and Puerto Rico, with a cost of around $80,000,000.

National Guard and Regular Army personal and other equipment, over $60,000,000.

Text of President's war defense message: Page 8.

'I Saw How Nazis Took Rotterdam'

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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LONDON, May 16—This is the story of how the Nazis came to Rotterdam.

It is a story of bewilderment. It is a story of treachery. And, as told by an eyewitness, it shows how the Germans even had troops hidden under the hatches of barges in the Rotterdam harbor—the same technique that was used in their occupation of Copenhagen, Denmark.

It was told to me today by an old friend, Mr. Guy B. Newark, just ashore from a destroyer which brought refugees and British dip-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Intimate Message from Washington

Biggest News in the United States Today Is Still Formed by Questions—People Must Give the Answer

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Washington correspondents have met with the President twice since the Nazi forces launched their invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium. Both times the entire period of discussion and questioning and answer was devoted to the course of the war and its vivid and vital concern to the United States. The easy jesting and casual byplay which regularly marks Mr. Roosevelt's meetings with the newspaper men were consciously absent The President was quiet, poised, but deeply concerned, deeply engrossed, honestly apprehensive.

What next? And what after that? Will the United States be drawn in, and if so, why? What can the United States do? What should the United States do?

It is only frank to report that these questions—and others equally meaningful, equally sober, are on the minds of every high official of the Government, and these questions are a measure of the urgent gravity with which the President, Secretary Hull, and their closest advisers view the present crisis.

Now, it is the correspondents who are continuously and properly asking that the national leaders speak truthfully and candidly in these times of uncertainty. That need was never greater because there has already been too much wishful thinking and deceived thinking going on in all countries about the war. But one can see that the correspondents themselves need to be alert to their task of reporting that news which is often the hardest to write but the most important to know.

What next? And what after that? Will the United States be drawn in, and if so, why? What can the United States do? What should the United States do?

These questions are the biggest news of the day in Washington. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull and the spokesmen of the Democratic and Republican Parties in Congress are not yet ready to offer answers to these questions, because they need the clear thinking of the American people as much as the American people need the clear thinking of their leaders.

Right Decisions Are Imperative

To reach right decisions it is of inestimable value to ask ourselves right questions, and these decisions cannot be comfortably and apathetically delayed until some convenient time which never arrives. That way lies democracy asleep, and we have seen what happens to democracy asleep.

The President has asked this question: "Can we (of the Western Hemisphere) continue our peaceful construction if all the other continents embrace by preference or by compulsion a wholly different principle of living?"

Secretary Hull has asked these questions: "Can we close our eyes to what is going on elsewhere in the world and delude ourselves with the mere hope that somehow all this will pass us by? Can we shut it (international anarchy) out by attempting to isolate and insulate ourselves?"

Should the United States Help Allies?

The most candid and immediate question which Washington is asking itself is this: Should the United States frankly and vigorously help the Allies defeat the spreading aggressions of the Nazi war system in Europe or wait to face the prospect of being confronted with it—without allies—in the Western Hemisphere?

And others: Can the United States preserve neutrality by practicing neutrality, any more than other neutrals which, weakened by having accepted false pledges, have in turn come into the orbit of aggression?

Is there any reason to believe that a victorious coalition of totalitarian dictators in Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan will sit peacefully back and leave the rich resources of the Western Hemisphere unpenetrated and uncoveted? This question must be asked in order that it may be averted. It cannot be averted by ignoring it.

Can the United States maintain its democratic way of living in a war-dictated world?

Can the United States pay an annual defense bill of $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 without greatly decreasing the standard of living of the whole people, and can a Hitler victory mean anything but that?

Can the United States maintain its system of free private enterprise in a world run by barter, with vital supplies and vital markets shut off by successful dictatorships, and can a Hitler victory mean anything but that?

Correspondents have reported that the people of Denmark and Norway acted like a people mesmerized by fear and propaganda when Hitler's troops overran these countries. Is it anything less than directed mesmerism to say that it makes no difference to the United States who wins the war in Europe?

These questions represent the biggest news in Washington today. When the American people have pondered them and are ready to answer them, perceptively and intuitively, that will be bigger news.

J. R. D.

Taft Assails Roosevelt On Billion-Dollar 'Item'

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16—Senator Robert A. Taft, beginning a political swing throughout strategic Midwest states, already dramatically cultivated by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, today took direct and vigorous exception to the statement by President Roosevelt that the cost of vast though necessary emergency armaments is a minor and inconsequential matter.

Senator Taft in an interview prior to luncheon with Ohio Republican leaders declared that while he would enthusiastically support enlarged defense appropriations, it was vital for the Nation to face the price of needed defense frankly and honestly, and that unless the Government showed a more responsible concern for its finances it would dissipate the financial strength for its protection.

The Ohio Republican presidential aspirant urged that the Administration candidly ask the country to pay the taxes necessary to meet the added costs of emergency defense expenditures, and said that he himself would willingly explore the possibility of a general sales tax, an increase in the middle brackets of the income tax, or a combination of the two as an immediate means of financing larger armaments.

Mentions "Extravagance"

"I should like to make it clear," he explained, "that such taxes are called for not specifically because of new defense expenditures, but because other Federal expenditures have been so extravagant.

"But faced with the urgent need of making our defenses so superior that attack will be uninviting, and confronted at the same time by such a casual Government attitude toward the Nation's finances that the President can carelessly dismiss the question of raising nearly $1,000,000,000 as a minor item not worth discussing, I would favor meeting the issue head on by levying taxes sufficient to provide the revenue.

"I will, of course, support whatever appropriations are requisite to strengthen our preparedness. I am not in favor of large new naval outlays until we know more about the naval arm against attack by air. We should have plenty of aircraft and we should be willing to subsidize large-scale plant construction to increase the production of antiaircraft guns."

Five Major Speeches

Following this visit to his home city of Cincinnati today, where his first task was to give some supervisory instructions for the painting of his house, Senator Taft will begin a seven-day tour during which he will popularly and politically challenge District Attorney Dewey's claims to leadership for the Republican presidential nomination, delivering five major speeches in six days.

The Senator is stepping up the tempo of his campaign as the Philadelphia Convention nears, is departing from his quiet behind-the-desk political conference technique, and is beginning to give his candidacy the test of larger public gatherings.

He will make important appearances in Cincinnati, Chicago, Topeka, and St. Louis, and will climax these speeches with a significant address on foreign affairs in Indianapolis May 21. This address has not yet been written in final form, and will take account of the latest developments in the war, including the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium.

Recognizing that his present swing may constitute a decisive factor in his chances for nomination, Senator Taft in addition to the five States in which he will speak—Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana—will strengthen his contacts with Republican leaders in Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The Republican delegates, the National Committeemen, Committeewomen, and State Chairmen from all of these States have been invited to meet with him during his week end in Topeka. During this same week end he will have Sunday dinner with former Gov. Alf M. Landon, titular head of the Republican Party.

Senator Taft's campaign is energetically on the move, and he is frankly conceding no edge to his New York competitor.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m), 6.04mc. Service, 4 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 6 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m) 11.73mc. (25.6m), 10:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

June 3:
4:30 p. m., E. S. T. For Europe and Africa, 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m).
8.00 p. m., E. S. T. For Central America, West Indies, and the United States. 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.79mc. (25.4m).
10:00 p. m., E. S. T. For South America, 11.73mc. 25.6m), 15.13mc. (19.8m).
12:00 Midnight, E. S. T. For Australia, Hawaiian Islands, and West Coast of North America, 6.04mc. (49.6m), or 11.73mc. (25.6m).

Roosevelt Wins S. C. Democrats' Delegates

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16 (AP)—South Carolina Democrats voted 238½ to 106½ at their party convention here yesterday to instruct their delegates to cast the State's 16 votes for a third term for President Roosevelt at the National Democratic Convention.

Wonders of Research: Alert Weather Watch

Forecasts based on air currents of Pole and Tropics stand test—Wool from coal.

By Herbert Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In addition to serving the California Institute of Technology as head of the department of meteorology, Dr. Irving P. Krick, whose prediction of the 1937 January freeze in California astounded the "Land of Sunshine," has been heading an Industrial Weather Service which sells weather information for from $125 a year upward.

Everyone laughed when he predicted "phenomenal cold spell coming in January," the preceding fall. They laughed harder the night before it arrived. After that they listened. One concern has a 24-hour teletype line installed for direct service.

Dr. Krick uses the "air-mass-analysis" method of prediction, based on the activities of the two principal currents of air, one a cold mass originating in the polar regions, and the other a warm moist mass from tropical latitudes. Where these two masses meet is where bad weather begins.

Nylon Textile on Way

Nylon, the wonder textile made from coal, air and water, is scheduled to give out another surprise soon, almost as good as its use for "hard as iron" stockings and socks. A patent covering production and processing of a crimped wool-like fiber from nylon base was issued by the Patent Office and assigned to Du Pont. It is said to approach, "and may even equal," wool in crimp retentivity and heat insulating properties.

Slightest Current

At the New York World's Fair this year is a newly designed motor that runs on lemon juice. The juice of one lemon is sufficient to supply plenty of electrical "juice" to run a one-flea-power motor. A lemon is sliced and contact is made with it by two metal plates, which draw off the current. Wires connect the copper and zinc plates directly with the motor. The demonstration is made by William A. Gluessing, head of the GE House of Magic.

Clear-Ink Ribbon

Why must a typewriter ribbon carry a large reserve of ink? Why can't the writing always be sharp and clear and like the writing of a very fine, thin silk ribbon at its best?

George E. Pelton, inventor, asked himself these questions and the result is the ink fountain typewriter which does for the modern writing machine what fountains did for pens. For more than a year now, Miss Mary O'Brian of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York has been working with such a machine and changed the ribbon but once.

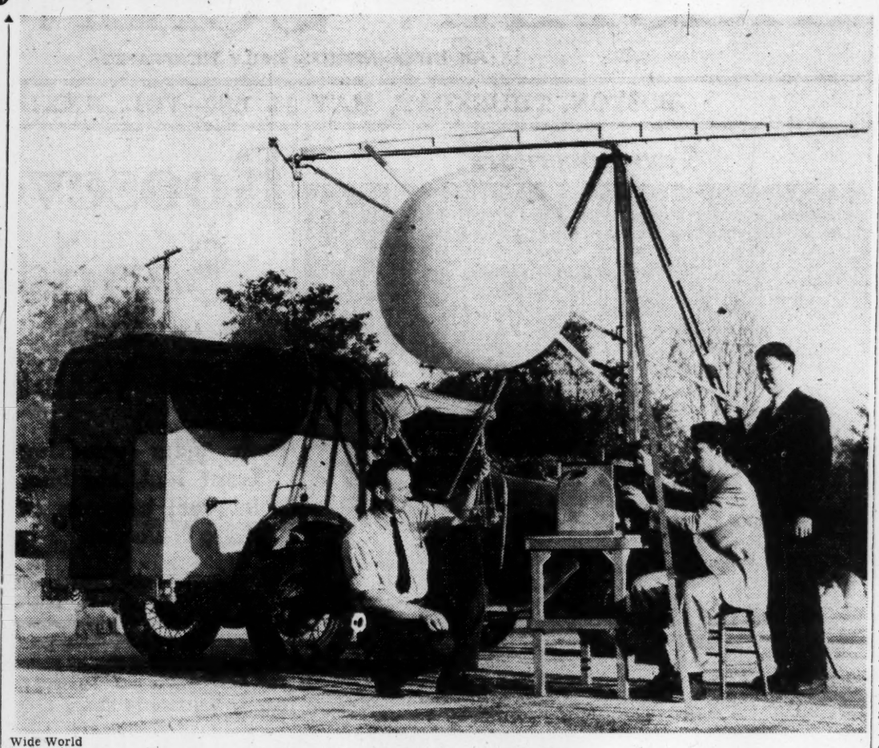
Kites and Wires

Kite flying has always been a sport for youth to thrill to; but with an ever extending maze of electric power lines, telephone wires, to say nothing of other natural handicaps, kite flying brings its troubles. Now that the season has rolled around again, Canadian hydro-electric power officials in Ontario make the offer to recover kites that become entangled on power lines. "Just call your hydro service," they say, "and it will be removed for you."

They also offer some advice "Do your kite flying in wide open spaces. Build your kite without metal parts. Use dry string for flying, not wire or damp string or string reinforced with metal."

Coal-Dust Questions Rise

The Research Foundation of Armour Institute of Technology, according to announcement made by Harold Vagtborg, Director, is launching a schedule of research on the dustless treatment of coal. The Foundation carries on a number of programs in the study of coal, its uses and possible treatment for more efficient utilization. A year ago it pioneered in the use of coal in liquid form to run a standard-make automobile. The study was designed for utilizing the dust resulting from mining.



Wide World

Starting Radio-Sonde Balloon

Dr. Irving P. Krick of California Institute of Technology (center) assisted by C. E. Miller (left) and C. L. Yuan (right) puts weather observing device in operation.

Suppressive Labor Practice Law Urged by Clothing Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—A resolution urging enactment of an oppressive labor practices act and appropriation of additional funds to continue the La Follette Committee's investigation into strike-breaking services and other threats to organized labor by employers was sent to the United States Senate today by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in convention here.

Other highlights of today's proceedings were a demand by Gustave A. Strebel, President of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations, that President Roosevelt be drafted for a third term and announcement by the Rev. James Meyers, Industrial Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, that a conference on unemployment will be held in Washington June 4, 5, and 6, where representatives of religious groups, labor, industry and the Government will seek a solution of what he termed "one source of the rise of dictatorships."

An exchange of greetings between the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, 400,000 strong, meeting in Chicago, Ill., today, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with a membership of 259,000, indicated both bodies were in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt. Both are members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Resolutions calling for a 30-hour work week and a $1,000,000 drive to organize 75,000 garment workers in the South, children's clothing workers in New England, 50,000 unorganized glove workers and employees in related industries went to committees.

The La Follette Committee resolution voted by the delegates declares that the Congressional body, in testimony covering many thousands of pages, has fixed responsibility for violence and disorder in industrial disputes upon "deliberate provocations and lawlessness on the part of professional strike-breakers, guards, private police, ex-convicts, armed thugs and spies hired by labor-baiting corporate interests that maintain armories of munitions and deadly weapons for strike-breaking purposes.

"The continuance of such conditions cannot be tolerated by a free people," it declares.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, reviewed New Deal social and economic legislation, declaring its success was "evidenced in every direction."

Miss Perkins praised the record of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, citing their pioneer work in the field of unemployment insurance and low-cost housing for workers.

The report of the General Executive Board stressed that the South presented a major organizing problem which must be met to safeguard the wage structure of the entire clothing industry. This problem revolves around "the threat that the low-wage factories there offer to union standards in organized markets," it stressed, "and because of the absence of a strong labor movement. "Reactionary political influences" also threaten the permanence and effective operation there of the Wage and Hour Law and other progressive social legislation, it declares.

The labor campaign in the South will support the move to repeal poll tax enactments there.

"The task of securing law enforcement and a developing of public opinion which recognizes that workers' rights are as sacred as those of other citizens is an arduous one," the report says. "It is of fundamental importance in organizing the South. To this end the Amalgamated has co-operated with the Southern League for People's Rights in its work to secure the repeal of poll taxes and thus obtain for the workers greater voice in their Government."

'Make Democracy Efficient,' Is the Cry Washington Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15 — America must meet the ruthless challenge of the times not only in bigger armies and navies, but in putting its own domestic house in order with sweeping reforms and major transformations, it is declared here.

First cry for a thoroughgoing house-cleaning to sweep out the dusty cobwebs of easy-going democracy has come from sponsors of better governmental personnel.

In other directions also in Congress the events of the past week have brought an awed and wondering Legislature closer to the verge of sweeping reforms than in many other years. The call of the hour is for a disciplined efficiency, and Congressmen who in times past would have been impervious to the demand for sweeping measures are now prepared to consider them as part of a tremendous "preparedness drive."

Preparedness, it is emphasized, does not rest on military strength alone. In the grim struggle for survival by democracies against totalitarian states, the former must be efficient and disciplined. To take the first point that has been raised so far here, which is likely to be the precursor of many other immediate demands for greater administrative and economic efficiency, the spoils, graft and corruption of American political life has long been a scandal to reformers at home and reproach to American democracy abroad. Advocates of the Ramspeck bill and the Hatch bill are now demanding action on the two measures as the first basic step in girding American civilian life for "preparedness."

Samuel H. Ordway, President of the National Civil Service Reform League and former U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, in a letter to Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, which is now considering the Ramspeck bill, warned that if America is to be adequately prepared for a crisis, civil as well as military personnel must be brought to top efficiency.

"On May 10," Mr. Ordway said, "Senator Key Pittman emphasized totalitarian expedition and efficiency in war 'which is difficult to obtain under a democracy.'" Pointing out that totalitarian states act through a disciplined government personnel, he added: "American democracy still suffers from patronage, spoils and partisanship in office. With spoilsmen holding many key and routine positions, we will continue to lack competence and discipline in the essential services of government."

He recalled that the Ramspeck bill which has already passed the house, would extend the competitive merit principle to the 250,000 positions still open to patronage.

The slogan of the new civilian preparedness drive, taking form in Washington, is "make democracy efficient." In no point is greater need for efficiency seen than on the economic front. This phase of the drive is bound to be developed later.

Briefly, the observer in Washington hears the comment that while totalitarian governments have put every able-bodied man, gold piece and machine to work, the United States is still idling along with a missing sixth cylinder in its national engine: a sixth of its total working force idle, along with idle money and idle machines.

The grim new competition with totalitarianism will not permit such waste and extravagance for long, it is urged. Methods of preparedness, it is being declared, are as much needed in the domestic American economy and in the morale of public personnel as they are in fleets and airplanes.

Federal Government Found Best in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—The federal system—developed by the founders of the United States and largely copied in the Confederation of Canada — has been studied for 2½ years by a Royal Commission which today concludes that federation is the best possible machinery of government.

After surveying every major phase of Canadian Administration, the Commission, in its report made public here, finds that the need is to re-establish the federal system more firmly on its original foundations. Instead of changing the method, the need is to give it the stability its founders hoped for and to make it work more efficiently.

That is the real purpose of the report, which thoughtful Canadians are eagerly studying now. It is not a revolutionary document and proposes no magical solutions of the long-standing problem of Dominion-provincial relations. But it does bring Canadians face to face with the simple and obvious fact which they have long evaded—namely, that nearly all the governments of Canada, Federal, provincial, and municipal have been going behind in their budgets for years and, if this drift is to be stopped, more taxes must be collected, through one wing of government or the other.

Inflexible Control

And it does propose a far-reaching solution to the problem of deciding where federal powers leave off and provincial powers begin. For it is the inflexibility of control that has been the essential problem in the "states rights" issue.

This inflexibility would be done away with. Federal and provincial governments would be enable to delegate authority to each other, for limited periods, to meet special situations which might otherwise result in conflict of authority.

The commission, by its specific findings on different local questions, clearly dismisses the view, advanced in most extreme form by New Brunswick, that Canada is merely a confederation of completely autonomous powers, the central government functioning merely by delegated authority.

Instead, Canada is regarded as being a modern federal union conforming in type to what Elihu Root has described as "the novel system superimposing upon a federation of state governments a national government acting directly upon the individual citizens of the states."

A middle way between the rigidity of the unitary state and the diffused ineffectiveness of a pure confederacy—that is the ideal clearly presented by the commission.

Each Unit Autonomous

Thus the commission explicitly denies the assumption "that the Dominion is accountable to the provinces for federal policies" if they are supposed to affect provincial interests. "Within its field of jurisdiction," the report says, "each unit is autonomous. But the central authority and the local authority are not two independent states; rather they act for the same people in different capacities. . . . The Parliament of Canada acts for the whole Nation and for the exercise of its discretion it is responsible to the people of Canada, including the people of each province."

There is, however, a twilight zone, the commission finds, where the Federal and provincial governments must share responsibilities. As an example, grading of agricultural produce for consumption within a province is obviously a matter of provincial jurisdiction; but the same product may have to be graded for sale outside Canada and then come under the Federal authority. Similar difficulties arise in many phases of government where modern business crosses provincial lines.

It is here that the commission proposes its entirely new departure in the Canadian constitutional machinery. It would let the provinces delegate their powers to the Dominion in cases where obviously a federal control is more efficient than a provincial control could be. Such delegation is permitted under the existing Constitution, but it is a power practically unused, largely because delegation is permanent and provinces hesitate to enter into an unending bargain. The commission proposes the new device of temporary delegation of powers, for a fixed time only.

Constitutionally this is regarded as one of the most constructive features of the report. The commission holds that this plan is in keeping with the intention of the founders of Confederation—national powers to the Dominion, local powers to the provinces, and always co-operation between them.

Royal Commission proposed Provincial - Dominion debt merger: Financial Page.

Huge Cost of Soil Erosion Cited by Conservation Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Soil erosion is costing the United States at least $844,000,000 a year, about $400,000,000 of which is attributable to the loss of soil fertility through washing and blowing and the rest to indirect erosion costs borne by farm and city people alike in the form of taxes, Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, told the eighth American Scientific Congress here today.

He added, however, that the half decade had seen a tremendous growth in soil conservation practice and that millions of acres, once subject to erosion, were being reclaimed through the co-operation of the individual farmer with the Government.

"Over the past five or six years, methods of conservation and good land use have been adopted on farms comprising about 20 million acres in demonstration projects and Civilian Conservation Corps camp areas operated by the Soil Conservation Service," Mr. Bennett said. "Today most of these farms are in much better condition than they were when work started. The productive value of these acres has gone up, the loan value has increased and the farmers are operating on a more profitable and more stable basis.

Local Districts

"The most promising element in the whole situation to my mind is the rapid development and growth of soil conservation districts, organized by farmers on their own initiative. During the past three years farmers have set up 246 of these districts in 29 States, covering nearly 139,000,000 acres and including well over 1,000,000 farms. At least 200 additional districts are now in the process of formation.

"These local subdivisions of government are, in a certain sense, farmer co-operatives established for the specific purpose of controlling erosion," Mr. Bennett continued, "I have seen enough to convince me that we have in the State Soil Conservation District the most promising mechanism that has ever been proposed for introducing soil and water conservation measures rapidly and permanently across the billion acres of land in this country now needing treatment."

As an example of indirect erosion damage, Mr. Bennett pointed out that soil being washed from farmlands was silting behind dams so fast that nearly 40 per cent of the country's storage basins will be completely filled with silt in less than 50 years. He said this means an estimated cost of $92,000,000 annually.

Highway Costs Up

According to Mr. Bennett, erosion is boosting the yearly cost of maintaining secondary roads, highways and railroad right-of-ways by $280,000,000, while increased flood damage due to erosion is placed at $42,000,000 a year.

"The surface of this country has been split with more than 200,000,000 gullies. Careless use of the land has severely aggravated our national flood problem," he said.

Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Biological Survey, told the Congress today that in recent years the country has advanced national programs for the conservation and restoration of its organic resources and that these are already showing good results and seem to indicate that the era of careless exploitation is at an end.

He said that the change in policy had come in time to prevent the destruction of the natural resources of Alaska, which constitutes the only region remaining that retains its original character.

Mayne Indicted In Fake Letters Case

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—David D. Mayne, who is alleged to have sold letters purporting to link the Dies Committee on un-American activities to the Silver Shirt Legion, was indicated May 14 by a Federal District Grand Jury on two charges of forgery and one charge of obtaining money under false pretense.

A previous Grand Jury had refused to act against Mr. Mayne.

The letter in the case, it was charged, were sold to Gardner Jackson of Labor's Nonpartisan League. Once inserted in the Congressional Record, they were withdrawn on presentation of evidence that they were not genuine.

Out-of-War Resolve Downed by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlantic City, N. J., May 16

The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs voted down a resolution to keep the United States out of war.

The upset came during introduction of resolutions to be voted on today. One of these would have put the Federation on record "that we will assist in securing a just settlement of the present conflict." Two delegates opposed this, one saying, "There are too many possible interpretations of 'assist.'"

Mrs. R. C. Heath, of Westfield, N. J., proposed an amendment to make the resolution read, "Will assist without armed forces in securing a just settlement." Her amendment was defeated decisively by a standing vote.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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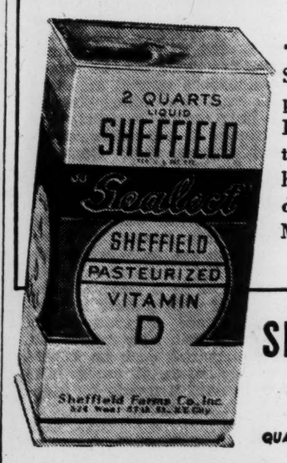

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Democracy Rests on Fairness In Work of Judge, Hughes Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, warned Americans against a "passion for expedition" as a danger to democracy. In one of his infrequent addresses, the Chief Justice told the American Law Institute, "If democratic institutions are to survive, it will not be simply by maintaining majority rule and by swift adaptations to the demands of the moment, but by the dominance of a sense of justice, which will not long survive if judicial processes do not conserve it."

Most of the Chief Justice's talk was devoted to a description of recent steps to facilitate judicial procedure in Federal courts. His remarks on democracy formed a peroration. "In connection with the constant and appropriate demand for promptness in the disposition of controversies, it must be remembered," he reminded the lawyers, "that judicial work demands deliberation. It is not aided by impatience or by unduly hurried and ill-considered action. Thorough consideration and careful decision minimize the chances for delays through appeals and reviews.

With Conscience

"We cannot afford to lose the ideal of a fair and adequate hearing in a passion for expedition, or to make the processes of the law a mere vehicle for prejudgments or for a mere sorting of facts to suit a preconception of policy. The judge must in truth represent authority, but he is the symbol not so much of power as of justice—of patience and fairness, of a weighing of evidence in scales with which prejudice has not tampered, of reasoned conclusions satisfying a sensitive conscience, of firmness in resisting both solicitation and clamor. It is in the quality of judicial work—whether performed by courts or by agencies invested with judicial functions—in its expertness, thoroughness, independence and impartiality, that the whole scheme of the law, of government by law, comes to the decisive test. Only as that test is successfully met will the foundations of a sound democracy be made secure."

Rules Approved

Turning to the work of the courts, the Chief Justice reported that the Supreme Court had 36 more cases docketed this term than last, but when it recessed on May 6, it had disposed of 792 cases, against 770 at the same time a year ago. He observed that the new Federal rules of procedure "seem to be working well," and relayed the advice of the court that there be "as little tinkering with the rules as possible, that questions of construction could appropriately be dealt with as they arose in practice, and that nothing in the way of extensive amendments or revision should be attempted until demanded by adequate experience."

A Law Institute project for improving methods of dealing with youthful criminals was commended by the Chief Justice. "The problems of youthful offenders," he remarked, "put in a strong light the need of special care and understanding in the administration of criminal justice, so that we do not make criminals as fast as we try to punish them. The juvenile delinquent, too often the product of civic neglect and of the fostering of crime and hostility to law, should be regarded as in the truest sense the ward of the State, the object of its keen solicitude, in order to secure respect for law by strengthening the resources of self-respect and by developing every possible opportunity to convert the youthful offender into an ally of society instead of its permanent enemy."

Strike Confronts Pacific Bus Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen called a strike of bus drivers against Pacific Greyhound Lines in seven states today in a dispute involving union jurisdiction. Company officials promptly declared schedules would be maintained without interruption.

F. W. Coyle, special representative of the independent union, who said the walkout resulted from Greyhound's refusal to recognize a National Labor Relations Board ruling designating the trainmen as bargaining agent for the drivers.

Company spokesmen, declaring the board's order was up for court review, said that in the meantime they would abide by their contract with the American Federation of Labor, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees' Union.

Their position was backed up by A. L. Rowan, spokesman for the Amalgamated Union, who declared "we have the contract and a majority of the drivers, and we intend to stay on the job."

He said the dispute arose from the trainmen's attempt to "take away our A. F. of L. jurisdiction, and we'll fight to the bitter end."

In Sacramento, Gov. Culbert L. Olson, expressing desire to "avoid interruption in the bus line services," offered the help of the State in mediating the dispute.

Republican Keynoter Open to Suggestions

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 16 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who will deliver the keynote address before the Republican National Convention, has been getting a lot of suggestions but he could use a lot more.

Addressing a Women's Republican Club last night, he said his keynote speech would be "strictly an expression of the opinion of those who follow the G. O. P. banner" and "with this in mind I have had many helpful talks with Congressional leaders."

"But even more important are the thousands of letters with keynote suggestions," he said. "Some are of the 'screwball' variety and others brief and pungent. Each has its own merits—and I could use a lot more of them."

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

The following is the fourth group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

Guds fred . . .

The best vacation I ever had was when I was a little girl about 12 years old and living in Oslo, Norway, which was then called Christiania. This was in the summer of 1882 and I was having my school vacation. At that time the community paid transportation for children who had relatives or friends to go to during the school semester.

I went to visit my mother's and father's birthplace for the first time and how filled with joy I was when the train finally pulled out of Oslo. My first stop was at Isvold and from there I got on a steam boat which took me past Hammar and several other beautiful little towns, and at last we reached Toten where both my mother and father were born.

My aunt met me there in a horse and buggy and on the way we were met by the minister of the community church who greeted us with "Guds fred"—"The peace of God be with you." I shall always remember this beautiful phrase. We finally arrived at "Solberg" the name of this estate and how I do remember the floors, how white they were scrubbed and then strewn with Juniper branches which imparted a most delightful fragrance. Later I went out to pick wild flowers and strawberries with the other little children. How good those wild strawberries did taste with cream which was there in abundance.

This vacation was the best and happiest and one that I shall always remember.

Mrs. Augusta Hanson
1378 Massachusetts Avenue
Arlington, Mass.

. . . Friendly Solitude

Never have I so longed for the brush of an artist or the experienced pen of an author that I might both paint and write some of the high lights of a glorious vacation spent on Cuyamaca Mounatin.

The children and I reveled in its breath-taking beauties, and the utter peace of its friendly solitude wove into our lives a set of new values and fundamentals destined to shape our future course of living.

The little shack we called home was neither rainproof nor free from the incursions of the lovable, long-eared field mice, but from its doors we looked into knee-deep fern brakes converted into Indian trails by the enthusiastic youngsters; watched the moon rise above the firs and hemlocks with the simultaneous setting of the lantern-shaped sun, or listened to the plaintive cry of the wolf from the protection of its walls.

Beyond a thicket of azaleas we had most unique facilities for bathing, upon which I defy any modern plumber to improve! Into one end of an old tub we piped running water from a spring. From the opposite end of the tub it found its way out and down a convenient slope of a hill, while a bending bough above held the anchored soap and towel. Singing in the bath was a spontaneous reaction, for while you splashed about in the enerzing water you feasted your eyes on the lush, green valleys below and the long rolling waves of the distant Pacific.

So do little things form the greater, and from the fragrance of pungent pines, the rustle of leaves in the wind, the reflection of yellow columbines in a stream come added memories which made my vacation on that mountain top the best I ever had.

Mrs. Sheridan Van Dolah
Lexington, Illinois.

. . . Tucked in Snow

Our home is in Southern California and, living at the beach as we do, we choose winter vacations in the snow as a change from our everyday lives. I was born and reared in Southwestern Arizona and snow was a fascinating unreality one read about in story books. It will never lose its fairy-tale quality for me in spite of the many times my skis and I have tangled on snowy hillsides since those desert childhood days.

The vacation my husband and I took this February was the best we ever had. We went this time to Crest View Lodge in the Sierra Mountains in the Inyo-Mono district of California. Crest View boasts a central lodge, dining room, and 23 cabins tucked cozily in the snow under tall pine trees. Across the highway is the up-ski presided over by Eddie, a veteran trout fisher and mountain guide who is skeptical of the new winter "craze" but open to conviction.

Skiing as a sport is exciting, gay, and informal. One can make up in enthusiasm what one lacks in skill. My husband and I spent the mornings in cross-country explorations and devoted the afternoons to "slope-doping" which is ski language for riding the up-ski and skiing down again and again. We made many new friends on the hill.

Conversations which started as the result of a spill or a well-executed turn were resumed in the evening around the fire in the lodge. Often we joined a brisk game of Michigan-rummy around one of the old-fashioned round dining-room tables after supper, playing till the late hour of 9:30. Then out across the moonlit snow we crunched to our cabin and a sound sleep under a monumental mound of blankets. Such was our routine for 14 happy days.

Frances Doan Turner
4867 Muire Avenue
Ocean Beach, Calif.

Prof. Hering Served Long As Lecturer

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Professor Hering was a native of Philadelphia and a resident of Boston. He was educated in private schools, in the Department of Science of the University of Pennsylvania, and by a special course in electrical engineering in London, England. He was the son of Dr. Constantine Hering, who was eminent as a homeopathic physician and author. He married Miss Marian White of Philadelphia, who survives him.

From 1891 to 1899, he was professor of mechanics and electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University. Until he gave up his professional work, he was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, England, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

Professor Hering became interested in Christian Science in 1893, and united with this denomination in 1896. From 1899 he gave himself exclusively to Christian Science work. After having been Second Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Maryland, he was for three years (1902-1905) First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. For a term beginning in 1906, he was First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, N. H. Since then, he has been a member of its Board of Lectureship, an authorized teacher of Christian Science, and for a term President of The Mother Church. While a resident of Concord, N. H., when Mary Baker Eddy lived there, he was closely associated with her for a number of years.

Police Chase $4,000

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Louis Middel, 21, was relieved when he got a ticket for speeding.

He told Judge Philip Gilliam he was taking $4,000 to the bank when an automobile began chasing him. His pursuers turned out to be policemen.

Mr. Middel's novel excuse prompted Judge Gilliam to suspend a $5 fine.

Vandenberg 'Willing' Nominee; Hopes for U. S. War Aloofness

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 16 (AP)—United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, standing before delegates to the State Republican Convention expected to indorse him for the party's presidential nomination, declared today his availability for the office and pleaded that the Nation remain aloof from any war that did not come to its shores.

The text of his keynote speech made no mention of Thomas E. Dewey, another Michigan native son, who is seeking the nomination.

Referring to the forthcoming Republican National Convention, Senator Vandenberg declared: "I could not do less than to place myself and my experience at the disposal of my party in respect to any labor which might fall to my lot." He added a promise to support the national convention's choice, whoever he may be.

Of the war in Europe Senator Vandenberg said:

"I have no language strong enough to express by condemnation of the anti-Christ who turns this destruction loose upon peaceful, unoffending neighbors.

"Yet the greater our resentment, the greater must be our cool-headed restraint in official policy and action because the greater must be our determination to stay out unless this war comes to the New World.

"We cannot go to Europe and control her destiny even if we would—any more than we could have controlled the history which has produced this crisis."

Senator Vandenberg told the convention that "shocking deficiencies are coming to light" in the national defense program.

"Without a moment's delay we should find out why," he said. "We should swiftly arrange to make all defense appropriations fit the lessons of today's disclosures in the new technique of war."

Minnesota's Guard For Anti-Aircraft

ST. PAUL, May 16 (AP)—Conversion of the 92nd brigade of the Minnesota National Guard from infantry to anti-aircraft service, as requested by the Federal Government, as part of a sweeping change designed to bolster the national defense, has been approved by Minnesota, Adjutant General Ellard A. Walsh disclosed yesterday.

The conversion, to be made about Sept. 1 probably, will mean scrapping of Minnesota's Guard infantry and its replacement with batteries of 3-inch and 37-mm anti-aircraft, machine-gun and searchlight units, General Walsh said.

Many of the armories, General Walsh explained, were built to handle only infantry detachments and are out-of-date for anti-aircraft use.

Shipbuilders Tell Congress Laws Hold Up Navy Program

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Spokesmen for several private shipbuilders doing work for the Navy told the House Naval Committee that there had been marked improvement since 1933 in the methods and time required to build warships, but they concurred in stating that restrictive labor legislation still hampered them somewhat.

A point on which the witnesses agreed was that the Wage-Hour Administration's interpretation of the Wage-Hour Law was interfering seriously with the training of skilled workmen for the shipyards.

The committee is seeking ways and means of accelerating construction of 68 ships now on the ways.

A. B. Homer, of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, said his company had had to stop its training program because it was required to pay time and one-half overtime to the men who voluntarily pursued the training course after hours.

L. Y. Spear, of the Electric Boat Company, Connecticut, which builds submarines for the Navy, said his company devoted some of its excess profits to paying overtime in order to speed up the work. Under existing law, contractors are limited to profits of 10 per cent on naval construction.

"Too Far" on Inspections

J. B. Woodward, Vice-President and General Manager of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, testified the Navy carried certain of its inspections too far at this time, when expeditious construction is needed.

H. G. Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, reminded the Committee that it would do little good for Congress to put the Governmentand private shipyards on a 48-hour week if hundreds of subcontractors supplying them material are held to 40 or 42 hours a week.

To gear up present and future naval construction, Mr. Smith recommended that the Navy:

1. Eliminate, if possible, all changes in design after the contract is let.
2. Duplicate designs for ships of the same type as far as possible.
3. Let shipyards specialize in particular types so as to familiarize their forces with one type.
4. Decentralize approval of plans and changes by permitting competent inspectors on the spot to do the work and curtail the number of laboratory tests of materials and equipment.

Delivery Delay

Mr. Smith said one of the most serious bottlenecks in naval construction was the delivery of ordnance, armor and other equipment furnished by the Government.

Earlier, Rear Admiral Alexander H. van Keuren, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, told the Committee there had been a 650 per cent increase in the nation's shipbuilding forces in the last few years, bringing the total for both Navy and private shipyards to 53,750.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Maritime Commission said that 178 American vessels have been sold to foreigners since September, the month the war started.

The largest purchaser was Great Britain, who got 40 ships. Panamanian owners took 36; Canadian, 24; French, 19; Brazilian, 14; Greek, 10; Belgian, 9; Philippine, 6, and Newfoundland, 2. Other purchasers, who got from 1 to 3 ships, were Chinese, Cuban, Estonian, Honduran, Italian, Norwegian, Colombian and Mexican.

All the craft were sold to private concerns, not to governments. None of the vessels involved was owned by the United States Government. The figures cover the period from September 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

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France Takes Steps to Foil 'Fifth Column' Push in Rear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 16—France has no illusions about German efforts to establish a "Fifth Column" in the countries the Reich hopes to conquer. And France is taking stringent measures to see that this form of treachery within shall play no role in affecting the French defenses.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, Eelco N. van Kleffens, now visiting Paris, has told newspapermen remarkable stories about the audacity and ingenuity of German parachutists who, with the aid of German residents in the Netherlands, as well as Netherlands traitors, contributed signally to disorganize the rear and hasten the Netherlands military downfall.

The Minister stated that parachutists descended in all sorts of disguises and the capture of the important bridge at Moerdik was due to the success of German strategy in clothing some of their advanced troops in Netherlands uniforms. It can be assumed that yesterday's Cabinet meeting which heard a diplomatic exposé by Premier Paul Reynaud and a military summary by War Minister Edouard Daladier concerned itself with this problem of insuring France's internal security.

Concentration Camps

An important measure in this connection has been the concentration of German men and women, who have escaped internment, into two large stadiums of Paris. Yet there is a pathetic side to this new mass roundup of Germans here because the majority consists of political and racial refugees from Hitlerism.

However, it is known that the German Secret Police has filtered out its own agents under the guise of refugees and, under present conditions, there is a universal feeling that France cannot be too careful. While internment is not pleasant, it may conceivably prove beneficial for the refugees insofar as it saves them from the danger of mob action should the situation become more tense or should any actual attempts to disorganize the rear occur. In such a case it might prove difficult to distinguish the innocent from the guilty.

Extra measures of police security are being rapidly applied in Paris and its thickly populated belt of surrounding suburbs.

Guards Have Rifles

A number of policemen and guards at factories and other establishments of national importance, who formerly carried only revolvers, have received rifles. The Parisian Police Force also has at its disposition tanks and machine guns.

The practice, discountinued since the first weeks of the war, of stopping pedestrians on the streets and asking them for necessary identification papers has been resumed, especially on the Champs Elysees.

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Can Loyal Citizens Foil 'Sixth Column'?

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The Army today called for the loan of privately owned firearms as Britain hastened to organize a home defense corps to deal with a possible German parachute invasion.

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any nation possessing an army and local defense force worth the name, and with a 100 per cent loyal citizenry, has little reason to fear the ultimate success of the present war's latest Blitzkrieg weapon, the so-called "Sixth Column" parachute troops.

Granting the enemy definite air superiority—and granting the fact that heavy strafing of the area where troops are to be subsequently landed will take place—there is still reason to believe that the menace of this latest "vertical envelopment" can be met.

For with loyal citizens and an alert local defense force ready for action at all times, there should be no trouble in having a defense unit available to meet the landing of parachute troops.

Preparation for Attack

Air fields suitable for accommodating landings of large bodies of troops can be prepared for demolition and so damaged as to render them impossible of use by the enemy. Parachute troops, even if leaving the plane at an altitude as low as 500 feet—an extremely hazardous feat for mass parachuting—are helpless until they reach the ground. A proper aircraft warning service throughout any country would indicate the direction of approach of any large numbers of airships, and thus such areas could be prepared for these attacks.

Parachute troops must be picked men, well trained, well organized, and well equipped. Planning must be thorough and methodical, and in this the Germans today, as in the past, are adept. German troops that were landed in Norway from the air, as well as those now operating in Holland and to a lesser degree in Belgium, have been in training in remote areas along the Baltic coast of Germany for many months prior to their utilization. They were far removed from the eyes of French and British agents, and went through a rigorous training that included details of the technique of handling a parachute, methods of loading into airplanes (both personnel and material), methods of landings, and complete details of what each individual was to do upon "hitting the ground."

The time of preliminary air strafing of the area in which the troops were to be landed, the actual time of landing, and the time of consolidation of a position, were all synchronized. From the rather crude mass parachute flights of the Russians more than four years ago, the Germans have perfected the technique of parachute troops and

After a field has been bombed and strafed, transport planes carrying as many as 45 men, usually equipped with light machine guns, automatic rifles, and grenades, quickly follow.

Combat planes cover the descent of the troops, which is accomplished by the use of quick-opening parachutes. Once landed, the troops immediately hunt cover, and attempt to hold their positions until reinforcements arrive.

If there is any truth in reports that German troops landing from the air are often in uniforms of the invaded country, in civilian clothes, or dressed as women, the future safety of individuals concerned becomes more than ever at stake. Rules of Land Warfare applicable to all countries sets forth clearly the fact that under such circumstances invaders so clothed may be treated as spies, subject to the maximum penalty.

Citizen Action

International law experts hold that execution, however, is hardly legal for parachute troops captured wearing the German uniform. But if the troops land among civilians, who ordinarily are not permitted by law to fire on invading troops, self-defense laws might support citizen action provided the invading troops were forced to open fire on them to secure strategic positions.

Thus the war is being fought not only by the army and the navy, but by the citizens themselves. It is their duty to protect the rear.

It is a fundamental principle that the fighting elements of an army should not be hampered and their morale lowered by worry and apprehension as to what is happening in the rear; they must feel assured that their "lines of communication" are protected. This always has been provided for by preventing envelopment of the flanks of an army or portions thereof, or by a break-through of the front. But this protection could only be provided on the land.

When the "vertical envelopment"—a method possible only with the advent of air power—is applied, it hits, from the air, the most vital and sensitive points in any theater of operations.

Most military strategists decry such tactics, and it is not conceivable that any nation basing its plans on morality and any semblance of respect for international law could include such actions in their war plans. Call it chicanery, call it treachery, call it what you will—a war plan based on such principles will always fail if opposed by a plan based upon sound strategical and tactical principles, when executed by a military establishment imbued with a love and loyalty of their homeland, and backed up by an administration and a nation which is also loyal within itself and to itself.

Three Nations Move To Foil Parachutists

By the Associated Press

London

War Secretary Anthony Eden has broadcast an appeal for volunteers for a home corps to cope with parachute troops.

He assured Britons that "nothing will be left to chance" to deal with "this Nazi menace."

Paris

Henri Roy, Minister of the Interior, has ordered establishment of a "Civic Guard" in all departments and cities to fight "Fifth Column" activities and German parachute troops.

Stockholm

Sweden is recruiting men and women between the ages of 17 and 55 as volunteers in home defense forces designed to guard against attack by parachute troops.

The volunteers will be given free board and lodging and one kroner a day as pay.

Eyewitness Tells How Nazis Took Rotterdam

Continued from Page 1

lomatic and consular officials back from the Netherlands.

Mr. Newark was one of the volunteers from the British Consulate who started superintending the embarkation of British, French, Belgian and Norwegian residents at the Rotterdam docks a few hours after the German invasion started. He gives a vivid picture of how dramatically the sudden blow was delivered from the skies.

Antiaircraft defenses appeared ineffective as a steady succession of big German troop carriers passed low overhead, with almost insulting slowness.

The inhabitants were left speechless with surprise. They stood around in crowds with their inevitable bicycles, watching the German soldiers land unmolested from their seaplanes.

But there were many who were not astonished—Germans and German sympathizers whose co-operation made the initial Nazi success so simple.

These people, some of them trusted holders of responsible positions in Rotterdam business, administrative and social life, installed themselves in civil buildings, bank offices, and private houses as the Germans arrived and maintained a steady rifle fire on Netherlands soldiers who attempted gallantly to cope with their enemies on all sides.

The chief scene of these operations was in the vicinity of the Coolsingel, fashionable shopping center and main thoroughfare. Here and for some distance around the Netherlands military cleared streets of civilians and forbade them to leave their houses without special permit. If they had to go out for urgent reasons, they were placed under escort and subjected to a search for weapons and an examination of papers at practically every street corner.

Amazing Behavior

"Elsewhere in the City," said Mr. Newark, "the behavior of the people was something amazing. Despite the repeated crash of falling bombs, the thud of one Netherlands light artillery piece shelling the invested airport, the intermittent stammer of machine guns and crackle of rifle shots, citizens of both sexes went about their weekend shopping as if that were the only thing which mattered to them.

"I remember particularly one gentleman I saw sauntering out to take his habitual evening stroll round a few blocks. He appeared to be not in the least deterred from this laudable purpose by the fact the sky was painted red by the leaping flames from buildings set afire by Netherland's troops in an attempt to drive out fellow-countrymen and Germans sniping from top-story windows and roofs."

"It was most exasperating," Mr. Newark went on, "to see German troop carriers, bombers, and fighters circling about low overhead and presenting a perfect target as if they felt they were in no danger—as in fact they weren't, in so far as I could see. I watched machine gunners trying to bring some of them down, but the vivid red or yellow patches of tracer bullets showed the futility of these attempts.

"My worst moment was when a last-minute change of evacuation plans took members of the Rotterdam consular staff, refugees, and ships and crews from the relative safety of a steamer into four motor coaches with bright yellow roofs. These conspicuous vehicles scarcely had started their journey to the Hook of Holland when they were compelled to halt near a machine-gun post. Before they moved on again a bomber, diving so low we could see the pilot quite distinctly, dropped nine bombs simultaneously about 90 yards away, wrecking some sheds."

Mr. Newark and his colleagues had what might be termed a grandstand view of the Germans landing on a little island in the Nieuwe Maas River right opposite the British Consulate.

"The invaders climbed calmly out of the seaplanes that had brought them," he said, "got into rubber boats they had lowered into the water, and paddled to shore without a single shot being fired or a step being taken to frustrate them.

"All that happened was that a crowd assembled on the quays to watch the proceedings. Later two machine guns were mounted right outside the main entrance of the consulate and a few rounds were fired from time to time.

"The first obvious effect of this," he added, "was the German bullet sent by way of reciprocation which shattered a consulate window, narrowly missed a member of the staff, and made a sudden hole in East Prussia—on a map suspended on the wall."

Nazis Seize Bridge

Before long fires could be seen among the warehouses and residences on the island. Later it was learned that the Germans had easily obtained possession of a bridge linking it to the mainland. Although private telephones in Rotterdam were cut off, the exchanges handled official calls all the time and there was no dislocation of general electricity, gas, or radio services.

"We were told, Mr. Newark said, "that the vanguard of German forces had no formidable opposition to overcome because the flying field was virtually handed over by German agents as the invaders clambered out of air transports."

The invasion began at 4 a. m. May 10 and until midafternoon of that Friday members of the British Consulate, with no notion of what the future held for them personally, were busy burning codes, files, documents and correspondence. When this was accomplished, two volunteers went down to the docks to relieve an English clergyman and a woman helper with the task of getting nationals of the Allied countries settled on Flushing-Harwich passenger boats commandeered to take them to England. Refugees were told they departed at their own risk as the Germans had secured the left bank of the river and the vessels probably would have to run the gauntlet past machine guns.

In addition to troops landed from planes, dropped with parachutes, and members of the "Fifth Column" in the City itself, the Germans were aided by soldiers emerging from concealment below hatches in Rhine barges moored at the docks some days previously.

A strange phenomenon observed on a jetty at one time was a group of soldiers who appeared to be British Tommies. The possibility was discussed of their being disguised parachutists. Later at the Hook of Holland refugees saw the unmistakable genuine article in large numbers—"just about the most cheering spectacle I saw during the whole time," Mr. Newark said.

On May 13 the British party from Rotterdam was joined by the British Minister and other Embassy officials from The Hague and all were placed safely aboard a British destroyer heading for home and, so far as Mr. Newark was concerned, heading for an opportunity to change his clothes for the first time in four days.

Third-Term Supporters Win Heavily in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 16 (AP)—Roosevelt third-termers won 12½ of Florida's Presidential-nominating votes at the national convention in the recent Democratic State primary, the State Canvassing Board disclosed. Vice-President John N. Garner won ½ vote and one vote will be cast by a delegate who is definitely against a third Roosevelt term.

British Round Up Aliens

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The British Home Secretary today extended internment to all male Germans and Austrians from 16 to 60 years of age throughout the nation whose movements had been restricted but who had not been detained.

Hundreds of police cars began a vast roundup in the London area.

Restrictions previously applied to enemy aliens in category "B," those affected by today's order, were that they must not own motorcars or cameras, nor travel more than four miles from their homes or change their addresses without police permission.

The British Press Association estimated the order affected 3,000 persons, of whom 2,000 were refugees.

Decline of Pound Affects Argentine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—As Great Britain is Argentina's chief customer, this country has been closely concerned with the decline in value of the pound sterling.

Although trade is of the barter variety, war difficulties may preclude the British from shipping sufficient compensatory exports to Argentina. The problem would then arise as to what Argentina can do with accumulating pounds in London. It would be an acute one if sterling suffered a substantial decline.

This situation was appreciated early in the war when Britain began to negotiate special food contracts for its armies. An arrangement was reached whereby the pounds paid for Argentine products would be deposited in a special account of the Bank of England. Each time the amount reached £1,000,000 after paying for British goods and services, conversion can be made into gold. This is translated into sterling again when new payments are necessary.

So far so good, the Argentines say. They are protected from depreciation. But what is to happen if the pounds continue to accumulate? This second problem has not arisen yet, but it may soon, if continuation of the war causes a restriction on British export manufacturing or shipping capacity. Naturally, Argentines argue—in fact, the British recognize—there is a gold value attaching to their production and free employment of the balance cannot be indefinitely postponed.

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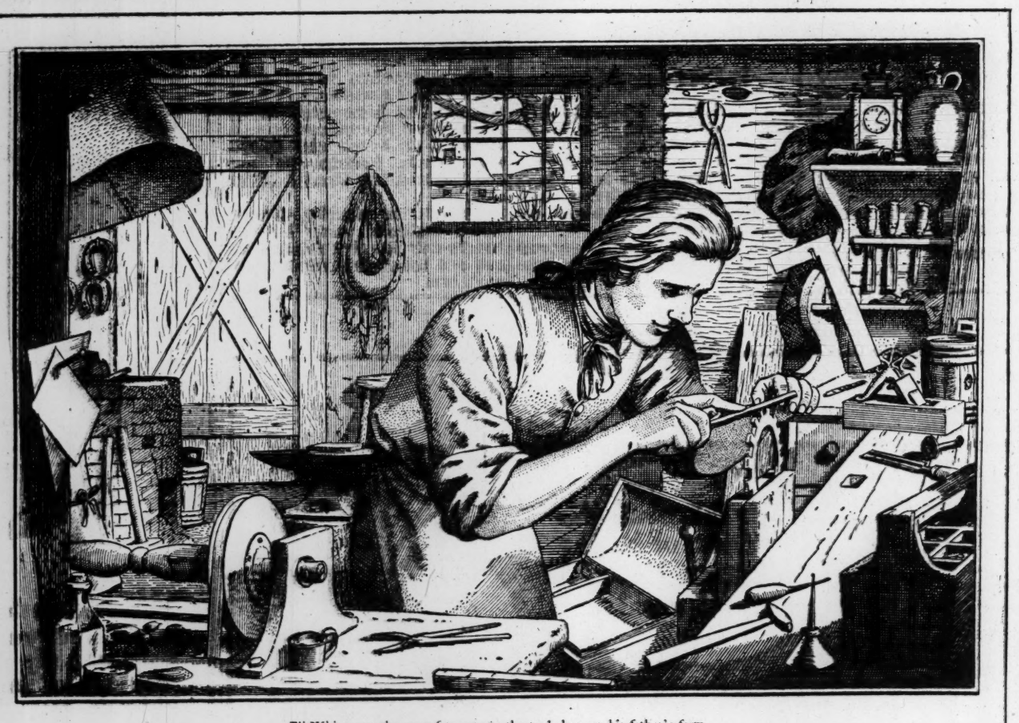

Eli Whitney at the age of twenty in the tool shop on his father's farm

New Frontiers through Research

TOMORROW, Research Day will be observed throughout New England. At this time, it is appropriate to take stock of New England's future. And it is conservative to state that no single activity will have a greater bearing on making that future a bright one than the coordinated program of research being carried out in this area.

The motivating force behind research is a discontent with things as they are and the desire to make them better. It is not alone the activity of scientists in laboratories. Rather we like to think of it as offering a limitless opportunity for every alert individual. In the shop on his father's Westboro farm, Eli Whitney gained the knowledge of mechanics that led to the invention of the cotton gin and the ability to originate the modern system of interchangeable parts so vital to the American machine industry. A young millhand named Elias Howe, watching his wife sew by hand, conceived the idea of the sewing machine. Research, then, is a deeply rooted New England tradition, part curiosity, part ingenuity and part patience.

Today, research facilities in our educational and industrial organizations are concentrated in a single program. It embraces new uses for our agricultural products, new developments of New England's basic raw materials, new and improved processes for our manufactories. It is perhaps the most significant and worthwhile investment now being made for New England's prosperity tomorrow.

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Canadian Civil Liberties Rules Need Clarification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—Clarification of Canada's civil liberties restrictions is expected at the forthcoming session of Parliament.

The proposal to review the Defense of Canada regulations—which have been introduced to meet the need of wartime—follows a number of petitions urging attention to the problem of individual rights.

The most recent petition has been presented to the Government over the signatures of a number of citizens of Western Canada. The signatures include Senator W. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge, Mayor Andrew Davidson of Calgary, Victor Sifton, of Winnipeg, and Sidney E. Smith, President of the University of Manitoba.

Arrests Questioned

Restriction of the regulations is asked so that "no arbitrary arrests may be made." Also urged is: Restriction and clarifying of the present definition of "prohibited matter"; restriction of the power of the act which could "suppress or prohibit newspapers and other publications without cause being shown."

The memorandum also asked that censorship be confined to information of military or semi-military value to the enemy and asked that fines and punishment, at present exactable, be reduced.

This petition is not alone. There have been others from such organizations as the Civil Liberties Union of Montreal and the Canadian Civil Defense League. In response to representations about the "vagueness" of some clauses and the general severity of The Defense of Canada Regulations and the War Measures Act the Prime Minister during the past election campaign promised that a committee of the House would review the whole situation.

There is quite evident a disposition among authorities here to remove any inequalities that may exist in the regulations. In support of the contention that this has been the attitude of the administration, officials have on occasions pointed to the leniency shown by the Board of Censors in the interpretation of the regulations governing their duties.

Good Faith Cases

Moreover, the section of the regulations which provides for the prosecution of anyone spreading reports likely to cause disaffection among the forces has been amended. It is now a defense to prove that the accused "intended in good faith merely to criticize or point out errors or defects in the Government of Canada or any Province."

New factors which observers believe will have a bearing on the parliamentary debate, however, are the prominence given the activities of the "fifth column" in Nazi invasions of the Low Countries as well as Norway, and the recent introduction in the British House of Commons of a measure providing the capital penalty for sabotage and espionage. One of the points emphasized by these petitioning for a change in defense regulations has been the relaxation in severity of British regulations.

It is believed that this contention still holds to the extent that Canada may follow the British example in clarifying some of the regulations, in differentiating clearly between trivial and serious offences, in weighing the "intention" of accused persons, in holding to the traditional rights of a fair trial. While Canada, however, through her geographical position is temporarily at least relatively free from the subversive activities of the "fifth column," it is believed by observers that Parliament is very unlikely to reduce the penalties for proven activities of enemy agents.

Considerable controversy has arisen over the statement ascribed to Attorney General Gordon Conant of Ontario that, in dealing with contraventions of Canada's defense regulations, the old principle of law enforcement that an accused must be presumed innocent until proved guilty should not apply. This, in conjunction with the zeal shown by the Attorney General's Department in administering the regulations, has added fuel to the demand for some change in the framing of these regulations.

The section which gives the authorities power to detain suspicious characters without recourse to the age-old writ of habeas corpus is also condemned. The person detained may request an advisory committee to deal with his case, but beyond this the period of his detention lies in the hands of the Minister of Justice or Attorney General of a Province, the petitioners contend. It is pointed out that while this section of the regulations was founded on the British act, the British Parliament has amended its law to refer only to persons of enemy origin or association and persons actually known to have been concerned in overt acts that are prejudicial to the safety of the State. Petitioners have referred to the Canadian regulations as a revival of the ancient French practise of issuing lettres de cachet.

Punishment Scale

Persons convicted of contravening the regulations may be fined up to $500 or imprisoned up to 12 months, or may be both fined and imprisoned. But such persons may "at the election of the Attorney General of Canada or the Province be prosecuted upon indictment, and if convicted shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment." Although reductions have been asked in the scale of these punishments, it is considered improbable that this will be done in view of the present situation in Western Europe and the extremely important part taken in military attacks by enemy agents within the countries invaded.

What is more likely is that an effort will be made by a parliamentary committee to remove vagueness from some of the sections of the regulations and by remodelling to prevent the force of the law falling on those who may be guilty of indiscretion but not guilty of disloyal intentions.

Objection continues to be taken to the power to suppress or prohibit newspapers or other publications, without cause for the action being shown. Actually three papers in all have come under this ban, one in Montreal, one in Toronto and another printed in a foreign language in Winnipeg.

Communist Charge

A former employee of the suppressed Communist Clarion in Toronto is now under trial at Ottawa for allegedly distributing Communistic propaganda including a pamphlet urging the withdrawal of Canadian troops from the war.

It has also been urged in petitions to the Government that the censorship regulations should be confined to the prohibiting of the publications of military or semi-military information that would be of value to the enemy. It is suggested that British practice might be followed. Actually on account of Canada's geographical position there is a much less severe curtailment of military information in this country than in Britain, while in expression of opinion the situation is reversed. This is because of the lack of homogeneity in our population. The election campaign of March helped to break down barriers and there is now, it is held, considerably greater leeway in the actual administration of censorship.

Bread for the French Doughboys

International

Typical Scene in Storehouse of Fort 'Somewhere in France'

A French soldier is storing loaves of hard-crusted round bread of a durability that make them particularly adaptable to army use. A complete military industry—counterpoint to civilian industry—is being mobilized within easy transport distance of the Maginot Line. There are wholesale food stations, shoe factories and other centers, all intent on one purpose—provisioning the French fighters. Preparations for establishing such stations were made long in advance of the outbreak of the war.

Allies Get Netherlands Ships

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Direction of the Netherlands Merchant Marine, consisting of about 1,500 vessels aggregating 3,000,000 tons, yesterday was placed in the hands of two committees in New York and London.

The London committee will be headed by Dr. Hudig, Director of the Royal Netherlands Line, and the New York Committee by Adrian Gips, Director of the Holland-America Line.

It was said the committees would make no attempt to maintain a trans-Atlantic service but would concentrate on building up service between American ports and Netherlands ports in the West and East Indies.

Germany's invasion of Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands increased the Allied merchant fleet by 50 per cent and set the stage for one of the worst disruptions of trade in the history of the world.

Roughly speaking, the Allies were handed about 5,000 ships with total gross tonnage of around 10,000,000 tons. Before the war France and Britain had a combined merchant fleet of about 10,200 ships of 23,000,000 tons.

Their losses of approximately 250 ships have been offset by new vessels, purchasing of old ships and capture of German ships.

In addition, the Allies now have control of the small but modernized Netherlands Navy.

Germany, virtually paralyzed on the sea by the British blockade, had about 2,500 merchant ships before the war. Many were laid up in neutral harbors and the only trade route left open to the Nazis is the Baltic Sea.

Warship Beached

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The British destroyer Valentine has been beached after being damaged by a German air attack off the Netherlands Coast, the Admiralty announced yesterday. It said casualties were believed to have been slight.

The 1,100-ton Valentine, classified technically as an escort ship in the British fleet, normally carried about 200 men.

The Admiralty said the information of damage to the Valentine was received following issuance of a communiqué which said that no British warship, with the exception of the lost British submarine Seal, had been "sunk, set on fire, or seriously damaged" since Germany invaded the Lowlands.

Bloom a la Lamp

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Mrs. Sam McDaniel planned to show a particular peony bloom in Atlanta's Flower Show but persistent cold weather kept the flower from opening.

On the eve of the judging, husband Sam came to the rescue. He focussed his sun lamp on the tardy plant, sat up nearly all night, blowing gently on the bud.

Came dawn and an opening bloom. Came the show and a prize for Mrs. McDaniel.

Canadians Already Seeking Barrrier to Future Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadians are not so deeply engrossed in prosecuting the war that they have failed to consider what sort of peace they want.

It could not be said that the people as a whole are solidly back of any one plan. But there is a growing search throughout the Dominion for some machinery to be set up after this war to bar aggression in the future. Two major foci of discussion are a rejuvenated League of Nations, and the Clarence Streit plan for Federal Union.

Even before Mr. Streit came to Canada on a lecture tour a short time ago his proposal for a Federal Union of the world's democracies had attracted widespread interest from coast to coast. His book, "Union Now," and reactions to it by authoritative voices were circulated, along with tracts putting forth alternative solutions to the world problem, by the International Affairs Literature Service run by the League of Nations Society of Canada.

One women's study group in Ottawa spent the entire past winter discussing and studying Mr. Streit's plan. This particular group contained in addition to Ottawa women, members of a number of nationalities, the wives of various representatives of foreign countries resident in the Capital.

Since Mr. Streit's visit to Canada further discussion of his suggestions has been stimulated. But no groups have been formed to further the adoption of Federal Union by Canada.

A reawakening of interest in the League of Nations Society throughout Canada is shown, however, in the rise of income to the central treasury of the League's Canadian headquarters in Ottawa.

This renewed interest in the League is also seen in the request that the National Secretary of the Society, Robert B. Inch, tour the 34 centers still in existence in Canada. Mr. Inch has just returned from a tour of western Ontario and New Brunswick, and it is possible a coverage of the rest of Canada will soon be made.

Canada's youth is not, perhaps, as vocal as the organizations of young persons in the United States. They take their political and social thinking and questioning somewhat calmly.

Youth's Interest

However, interest of Canadian youth in the present problems of finding a suitable peace machinery was seen when students of Lisgar Collegiate, an Ottawa high school filled with the children of Civil servants and politicians, listened to both the Federal Union plan and the revised League of Nations plan.

Mr. Streit addressed the pupils on Federal Union, expounding its principles, and outlining its possible successes. John Hearne, Eire's High Commissioner to Canada, explained the background of the League and put forward the hope that nations would try it again, retaining those portions of it that were successful, and mending those that proved deficient.

Bid for League Support

A still stronger bid for Canadian support of the League was made recently by Dr. Lawrence C. Tombs, a prominent League supporter. In a speech at Halifax, Dr. Tombs expressed the opinion that Federal Union is hardly more than an idea in its present stage of development. And he went on to say that in thinking in terms of Federal Union "we neglect and risk losing the League."

Nazis Scrap Legal Alibis for Conquest

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 16—The occupation of Denmark and the conquest of Norway and the Netherlands, it is frankly disclosed in this morning's German press, were carefully planned as preparatory steps in the great offensive that is now meeting its first real test in Belgium and Northern France.

Scrapping entirely the elaborate fabric of legalistic justification for these earlier moves, commentators in many papers, including Völkischer Beobachter, the official Nazi Party organ, boldly state that these steps have been necessary to give adequate freedom of movement to Germany's right flank. They commend the foresight of the military leaders, which they suggest is leading to victory now by avoidance of the mistakes which spoiled the Schlieffen Plan in 1914.

The occupation of the Netherlands to the Rhine Mouth is described by the Völkischer Beobachter as "an inspired completion of the grand plan of operation which foresaw the complete securing of the German right flank along the entire coast of the North Sea, including Norway, as a condition of any successful offensive at the military center of the line."

With these commentaries for guidance, it is possible to visualize the full scope of the current German plan. Count Alfred von Schlieffen, Chief of Staff, conceived the right-wing flanking movement to encircle the French Army through Belgium, disorganizing it around Paris.

German writers are all paying high tributes to the military genius of Count von Schlieffen, also pointing out that the new weapons of warfare are making possible the enlargement and perfection of his plans.

Britain Involved

This enlargement appears to mean that Britain itself is now involved in the intended flanking movement, the German right wing sweeping not only through Belgium, but by air projection out across the North Sea as well.

The points of maximum German pressure, as disclosed in the report of the High Command, show how the plan is progressing. The main drive is developing against the Allied hinge from Sedan to Namur. Should this position be endangered, it might force the Allies to swing back abandoning northern and central Belgium.

The fact that this central and vital phase of the current battle around Sedan and Namur is still uncertain provides an opportunity for the German press to discuss the grand strategy.

The absence of decisive new gains during the past 24 hours has reduced the newspaper headlines from the success blazons of the past few days to such as: "Führer thanks forces in Netherlands" and the Völkischer Beobachter headline: "Courage—heroism—death-defiance."

Such headlines and the fact that the last High Command report concerned the continued resistance of the isolated forts of Liége and the fluid situation in the vicinity of Namur indicate that the offensive, at least momentarily, has been stalled against the Sedan-Namur-Antwerp line.

Every effort obviously is being made to start it moving again before the momentum is seriously reduced.

Threat to Bomb Brussels

The latest threat is to bring the fate of Warsaw on to Brussels on the grounds that the movement of troops through Brussels destroys its character as an open city. So successful has this threat to destroy cities by air bombardment been in the case of the Netherlands, that Germans generally expect that the Belgians will abandon Brussels in order to save the City.

Having succeeded with this device ever since Munich, when Neville Chamberlain was impressed by the threat to bomb London, the Germans now assume that it is an infallible system to demoralize resistance to their might.

The radio here comments cynically on the flight of the Netherlands Government to England for safety, and says that "It won't be secure there for long." The papers report that the Japanese mission to London is preparing to leave Britain altogether.

Meanwhile the expectation of an early Italian entrance into the war is widely current here. Perhaps a straw in the wind is the fact that two Italian correspondents appeared in the morning's press conference dressed in Fascist uniforms for the first time.

Pretence Dropped

But whatever Italy does, and whether the modernized Schlieffen plan works or fails a second time, are questions of fact which the future will decide. Now the main fact is the frank stripping of all pretence from the preliminary steps of the present campaign.

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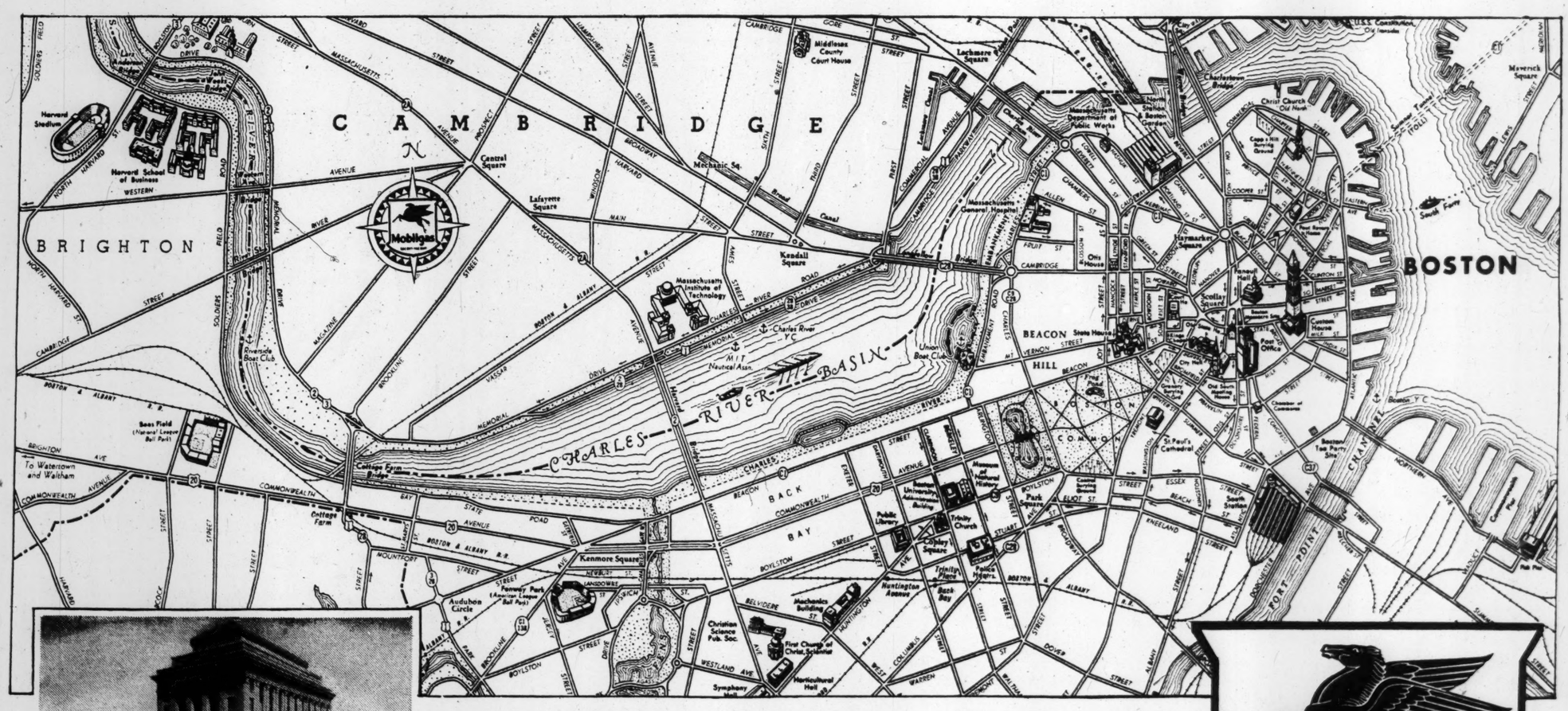

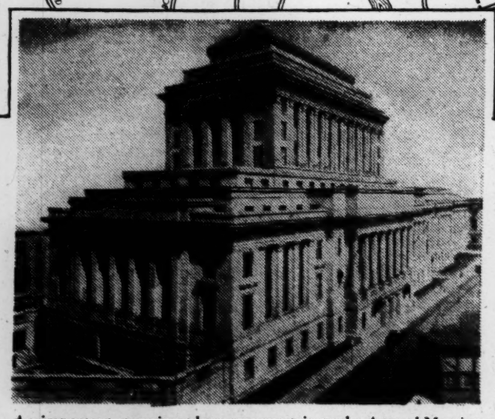

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Neutrality's Betrayal Arouses World

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16 — Although final outcome of the great conflict now raging in the Low Countries remains undecided, it is already clear that the entire European situation has been altered by Germany's occupation of the Netherlands and invasion of Belgium.

Not only have the military position and diplomatic outlook been modified by Herr Hitler's hard thrusts to the sea through the Netherlands and into France through Luxemburg and Belgium, but the whole tone or atmosphere in Europe has undoubtedly been changed. Both here in Britain and in many continental countries—and for that matter on other continents, too, particularly the Americas—this difference is evident.

It arises from the fact that now as a consequence of Herr Hitler's indefensible invasion of the Low Countries the peoples of Europe and perhaps of the whole world have at long last been startled from mesmeric apathy into a sharp awakening.

Issues Becoming Clear

For the first time the magnitude and gravity of the issues in the present combat against Nazi aggression are generally and widely discerned.

This applies in belligerent countries hardly less than to the remaining continental neutral nations. It seems also, according to accounts reaching here, that it is not altogether inapplicable to America. In Europe, at any rate, the brutal blow at the Netherlands—than whom more genuine neutrals could not be imagined—has torn the mask from Herr Hitler's terroristic intentions and laid bare once and for all the perilous impossibility of neutrality, while at the same time it has undoubtedly gone far toward opening the eyes of those inside of Britain and France as well as elsewhere, who still deluded themselves as to the totalitarian extent of Herr Hitler's aims and the complete unscrupulousness of his methods.

The diplomatic importance of this is expected to emerge almost immediately.

In fact, it has already begun to do so. The rare remaining small neighbors of the Reich, like Sweden, Switzerland and Hungary, may—if they are spared—cling a little longer to the pretense of neutral status, but no one is fooled, not even themselves.

Swiss Fully Mobilized

The Swiss Army has been fully mobilized and has moved into position to man its northern frontiers.

Sweden daily, almost hourly, announces on the radio new precautions to guard against what is obviously considered the probability of a sudden invasion.

Hungary is on the alert and tension fostered from Berlin increases with Czechoslovakia.

These countries have suddenly, from a state of chronic uneasiness mingled with desperate hope, been made aware by the fate of the Netherlands and Belgium of the nature of the menace that faces them.

The tragedy is that in their case, too, as in that of Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands, realization may have come too late.

This essential lesson, however, will have been driven home for the future: The great illusion of security through neutrality has been cruelly punctured by Herr Hitler's series of coups against neighboring countries, culminating in his invasion of the Low Countries.

Repercussions Elsewhere

In the Balkans and Mediterranean area also repercussions of Germany's swift success in the Netherlands and daring drive into Belgium are apparent. Gravest concern is felt here lest sparks from this conflict spread quickly through Hungary and ignite the oilfields of Rumania or perhaps set alight the old powder barrel of the Balkans in Yugoslavia.

German infiltration in both these countries which had already caused them concern is now a matter of even graver alarm after the uncovering of the effectiveness of "Fifth Column" activities in the Netherlands.

Most of all the effect on the Mediterranean situation, particularly in Italy, is being watched closer than ever in Whitehall. The conviction grows daily, almost hourly that as a result of Herr Hitler's successful, swift smashing of the Netherlands and his apparent preliminary progress in Belgium and at the French frontier, Premier Mussolini has taken his decision to enter the war on the side of the Reich. The question still remains, of course, whether he can carry with him in this decision other factors that now have to be reckoned with in Italy.

Basis of Italy's Hopes

Some hopes are still held that, with the Vatican so far tending to take sides against the Reich, with the Crown Prince allegedly hostile to intervention against the Allies on the side of Germany, and with the majority of the people of Italy clearly unenthusiastic for war, the entrance of Italy into the conflict might still be averted. But hope is admittedly slender.

The greatest interest has been aroused here by reports that President Roosevelt again intervened early today in an attempt to dissuade Premier Mussolini from entering the war. Furthermore, although the new British National Government is getting on with the war in this crucial period without reference to what America may or may not decide to do later on, it cannot be denied that the tremendous importance of America's attitude is more and more realized here.

Reports now appearing prominently in British and French papers of views voiced by the American press and by many political leaders in the United States seem to indicate a radical modification in American sentiment regarding war. There is no tendency in official or informed quarters here to exaggerate the immediate significance of this American trend, but the impression is gaining ground here that America, like Europe, has been shocked by the German invasion of the Low Countries into sudden questioning as to whether isolationism, like neutrality, isn't a dangerous illusion in face of the totalitarian threat of Hitlerism.

Time Vitally Important

Dominating these diplomatic and intangible elements in the new European picture, however, is a more immediately important change in the military situation. There is now increasing awareness that time—perhaps a startlingly short time—is the most vital consideration in the strategic outlook. For the successful overrunning by Germany of almost the whole of the Netherlands in less than a week has put a new and exceedingly unpleasant face on Britain's military problem—that of defense against attack by air.

The hard fact is that by conquest and occupation of nearly all the Netherlands, the Nazis now have at their disposal a number of good air bases within easy reach of nearly every part of the British Isles. In peacetime one could fly from Amsterdam to London in an hour or even less, and some of the Netherland landing fields on the Southwest Coast are even closer to English shores. In Berlin just over two months ago this writer was told by a number of neutral military experts who had studied Germany's military plans closely that the seizing of air and submarines bases on the Netherlands Coast was an essential preliminary to the Reich's scheme of attack on Britain, since it cuts about 300 miles off flying distance and thereby makes it possible for German fighters to accompany bombers on raids.

On the other hand it is of course equally true that these bases are within easy range of Allied bombers operating from Britain and Northern France or Belgium, and it is also true that many of these airports had been severely bombed already.

From a naval viewpoint, the reported escape of almost the entire Netherlands Navy, which, though small, is reported to be highly efficient, is undoubtedly a gain for the Allies.

By striking at the Low Countries Germany has now completely shut herself in from all North Atlantic trade. The great economic significance of this was graphically illustrated by news that the British Government has now shut down the contraband control ports of Kirkwall and the Downs.

Action Around Antwerp

By a Staff Artist

Part of the Belgian Campaign Charted

Arrows on the map indicate the main point at which the Germans are endeavoring to force back the Allied armies so as to cut off the area around Antwerp.

Vast Battle Shuttles Across Meuse

Continued from Page 1

that in the vicinity of Dinant being the most serious.

The British Royal Air Force made a heavy attack on German road and rail communications east of the Rhine, the Air Ministry announced.

Large numbers of bombs were dropped to disrupt the German drive on the Low Country front, according to the Air Ministry.

The thrust apparently followed upon an attack by 150 bombers during the day, Monday, when German lines converging on the Meuse River at Sedan, France, were the target.

That air fleet was said then to have been the largest of any massed by the Allies for a single raid and, according to the Air Ministry, it helped halt the German drive in the Meuse-Sedan sector.

Since the German offensive started in Belgium, more than 147 German planes have been brought down, the British said in a communiqué on last Wednesday's battles. The Air Force brought down 124 of them while antiaircraft guns accounted for 23, the communiqué said.

"Supreme Thrust" Halted

The result of the British air attack, said the Ministry, was that the French were enabled to launch a counterattack May 14 which drove the Germans back south of Sedan just as they were getting ready for a supreme thrust into France. The Germans attacked again May 15 north of Sedan.

Meanwhile the German High Command said today it could no longer regard Brussels as an undefended city because of alleged troop movements there.

The High Command said that if Belgian authorities want to protect Brussels from the horror of war, all military transports and fortifications must be stopped immediately.

If not, it added that the German Air Force would attack military objectives in the Belgian capital.

The decision of the French High Command to fight speed with speed, is believed to mean that it has abandoned, at least for the moment, any plan to fight a war of position in the line of concrete pill boxes built on the Belgian frontier as a northwesterly extension of France's Maginot Line.

All told, there were some 20 divisions, or about 300,000 men on each side, engaged in the developing battle of the Meuse.

Hitler Pays Tribute

In Berlin Reichsführer Hitler, in an order of the day paying tribute to his soldiers who conquered the Netherlands, said that "the future will demonstrate the military importance" of their five-day campaign.

Herr Hitler's order read:

"Soldiers of the Netherlands theater of war.

"In five days you have attacked a strong, well prepared Army which stoutly defended itself behind barricades and military fortifications, seemingly almost invincible; you have eliminated its Air Force and finally forced it to surrender.

"You thereby achieved a performance which is unique.

"The future will demonstrate its military importance. This success became possible only through your model co-operation, through determined leadership as well as the bravery of soldiers; especially, however, through the heroic part in the face of death of the courageous parachute soldiers and the troops landed by plane.

"In the name of the German people I express thanks and my admiration."

Switzerland Active

Parisian newspapers were today giving attention to reports of Switzerland's intensive defense preparations.

Movement of Swiss residents from the northern region around the German frontier was reported to have increased.

Many foreigners in Geneva also left.

The League of Nations began moving its archives to a secret "place of safety," believed to be in France. League employees were paid at mid-month instead of at the end of the month, but officials said that "League business continues until further notice."

Two U. S. Freighters Sought by British

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, New York City, applied to the Maritime Commission yesterday for authority to sell the freighters, Californian and Missourian to Runciman, Ltd., of London, with transfer to British registry.

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Brooklyn Wins Recognition for Outstanding Progress in Civic Affairs

Brooklyn's Many Attractions Make It Leading Urban Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16—Brooklyn offers outstanding residential, religious, industrial and aesthetic advantages that make it one of the leading urban centers of the United States, according to John Cashmore, interim President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Brooklyn is best known as the 'City of Churches' and a community of homes," Mr. Cashmore said. "Within its confines peacefully and happily live men and women of all nationalities and creeds. They understand one another. The milk of human kindness pulses through their veins, and you will find its inhabitants ever ready to extend a helping hand to a needy neighbor. How fortunate we are to be citizens of this great borough where reason, justice, kindness and morality take precedence over all other things.

"While Brooklyn is principally a community of homes, it is also a large industrial center. Many people do not realize that Brooklyn today is the Nation's greatest port, its leading foreign trade center. Along its 108 miles of commercially developed waterfront as many as 700 steamships are berthed. Its 187 piers are used by 75 shipping companies. From this great port regular sailings are made to more than 200 other ports in foreign countries throughout the world."

Wide World

John Cashmore
Borough President of Brooklyn

Brooklyn Marches Forward Toward Goal

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16—This City is striding ahead toward the goal of conscious determination to be ever a better place in which to live and work—and play.

Already the largest and most heavily populated of New York City's five boroughs, Brooklyn marches on.

More people are at work in Brooklyn's factories.

Pay rolls are larger.

Plain business figures show an upcurve.

Residential opportunities are widening.

Freight movement figures chart the expansion of commerce that is a gauge of the general busy-ness.

And crime, in Brooklyn as elsewhere, doesn't pay. William O'Dwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, and John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant State Attorney, are weeding that particular garden, and the Nation-wide interest their cleanup has aroused serves as assurance that illegal enterprises, crime, and corrupt political practices will not be permitted to thrive on Brooklyn's growth and enterprise. The "better place in which to live" is no inert slogan.

Rivaling the public interest in the sensational investigations has been Brooklyn's enthusiasm and civic pride in the unprecedented success of the Dodgers, their baseball team, this year. The team tied the all-time modern record of nine consecutive games won at the start of a season.

Surroundings Improved

Recent years have seen much activity toward making Brooklyn more accessible and toward improving its external appearance, including construction of the Belt Parkway around the borough from Owl's Head Park into Queens, expected to be completed by July; authorization of a new Brooklyn-to-Battery (Manhattan) two-tube $80,000,000 vehicular tunnel of six lanes, with an estimated capacity of 16,000,000,000 vehicles annually; transit unification, including approval of elevated railroad demolition, and extension and improvement of the borough's 2,300 acres of parks and playgrounds.

The Belt Parkway, $28,000,000 project, is a division of what will eventually be known as the Circumferential Parkway to skirt four of the five boroughs of the city. According to present plans, when the parkway is completed and the new vehicular tunnel holed through, a motorist from Westchester will be able to come down through Manhattan, through the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel to the Belt Parkway and on to the farther reaches of Long Island without seeing one traffic light or getting tangled in the traffic of either Manhattan or Brooklyn.

Trees will be planted along the parkway and the surrounding areas will be landscaped, offering pleasant vistas along the route, which will include commanding views of lower Manhattan and New York Harbor.

Wide World

William O'Dwyer
District Attorney for Brooklyn

The projected tunnel will link the important commercial water front of Brooklyn to the more largely tourist water front of Manhattan. Work on the project, made possible by a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $57,000,000, will be started soon and is expected to be completed in four years.

Varied Lines of Development

Persons interested in the improvement of the city's largest borough, including the Chamber of Commerce and civic organizations, hold demolition of the Fulton Street and Fifth Avenue Elevated lines and the Broadway spur will be of benefit to the whole borough, improve property, increase values, and add to the beauty of Brooklyn.

Improvement of Coney Island is one of the largest projects the Park Department has undertaken in Brooklyn in the past year. Part of the boardwalk has been replaced and a new white sand fill has been laid on the beach. This is part of a long-range plan to give the resort a thorough going-over during a period of three or four years.

Every warm Saturday and Sunday during the summer, 1,000,000 persons visit the Coney Island playground, swarming along the 2¼-mile combined boardwalk and midway, buying miles of "hot dogs"—presuming they are laid end to end—tons of pop corn and spending thousands of dollars on amusements. Brooklyn has more miles of ocean beach front than any other city on the Atlantic coast.

The 526-acre Prospect Park and the 1,500-acre Marine Park also are being constantly improved and provide ample play areas and rustic retreats.

The city's largest borough is a very cosmopolitan urban and residential center. Recently the largest slum-clearance, public housing project in the country—the $13,500,000 Red Hook development, housing 9,600 persons—was completed.

Brooklyn Day at Fair

May 21 will be Brooklyn Day at the New York World's Fair, which opened on May 11, and ceremonies will be held to draw attention to the many allurements the borough offers to the individual seeking a home and to business enterprises.

Many persons have moved from Manhattan to the less populated parts of this borough to get more elbow room and to see green trees and gardens. Tens of thousands of commuters crowd Manhattan-bound subways every morning headed for their work on the "Enchanted Isle."

The borough was colonized in 1636 by the Dutch, who later named it "Breuckelen." After the Dutch defeat by the British, the name Brooklyn was assumed, and the village grew to cover most of its present down-town section. Under the American flag it became the City of Brooklyn in 1874, gobbled up the old towns of Williamsburg, New Utrecht, Flatlands, Bushwich, and Flatbush and became a city of major importance in the latter part of the nineteenth century, only to lose its independent status in 1898, when it was consolidated as a part of New York City.

Brooklyn, one of the country's leading industrial centers, is a compact 81-square-mile area of homes, industries, amusement, and recreational facilities with 1,220 miles of streets. New York Harbor is its western boundary. The other three counties of Long Island, abounding in resorts and outdoor sports attractions, are easily accessible on the east.

The "City of Homes," as Brooklyn is called, has a population of about 2,827,000, and is the third largest urban community in the Nation, exceeded only by New York City, of which it is a part, and Chicago, Ill. Also called the "City of Churches," it has 900 religious buildings of all denominations.

It holds many other high ranking honors, being the Nation's principal foreign trade center; the fifth ranking industrial community of the United States, surpassed only by New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia; a leading area for domestic commerce, and a vast market for the Nation's goods, with a $2,073,685,000 purchasing power, 3.27 per cent of the national total, according to 1938 statistics from Sales Management Magazine's "Survey of Buying Power."

Greater emphasis of the niche Brooklyn has in the country's economy and culture may be gleaned from a more detailed exposition of these figures.

Brooklyn has 2 per cent of the Nation's population, more than one fifth of New York State's and more than one third of New York City's. The growth of the borough is indicated by the following census figures:

In 1790, Brooklyn was home to 4,495 persons; in 1800, to 5,740; in 1870, to 419,921; in 1910, to 1,634,351; in 1930, to 2,560,401, and in 1939, to 2,827,160.

The Brooklyn area is so large, however, that population density is not excessive—about 36,000 persons a square mile. With abundant room for growth, population is increasing with prospect of an estimated population by 1965 of 4,000,000 persons.

Brooklyn water-front concerns handle about 25 per cent of all America's water-borne foreign commerce and its volume is listed as twice that of all other New York boroughs combined.

Besides excellent water facilities, Brooklyn is linked with 14 railroads in the metropolitan area, including seven trunk lines. Hundreds of trains run in and out of the Flatbush Avenue terminus of the Long Island Railroad. The city has mammoth private terminals for the receipt, dispatch, and delivery of freight by water, rail, and highway, and facilities for storage and preservation of perishable goods. Outstanding among terminal facilities are the New York Dock Company, extending for 2½ miles along the South Brooklyn water front, and the 200-acre Bush Terminal. The United States Army base, constructed during the World War, also provides vast terminal facilities.

The New York Navy Yard, one of the three most important in the country, now employing more than 9,000 men, has eight piers, two ways for shipbuilding, four graving docks and equipment, and accommodations for the construction and repair of every type of naval vessel. Two of the best known and largest private shipbuilding and dry dock yards are the Todd Shipyards Corporation and the Morse Dry Dock Repair Company in South Brooklyn.

Job Roll of 149,000

More than 149,000 working men and women—topping the population of whole cities like Topeka, Kan., or New Haven, Conn.—find employment in Brooklyn industries. Products for which the city is best known are clothing, foundry and machine shop products, shoes, food products, furniture, paints and varnishes, paper, electrical machinery apparatus and the repair of ships.

Factors contributing to Brooklyn's wide industrial expansion in late decades have been abundant transportation and freight-handling facilities, unlimited labor supply, accessibility to a metropolitan market area of 12,000,000 persons, nearness to the borough's foreign trade water front, and availability of imported raw materials, such as cocoa beans, cane sugar, fruits, coffee, and rubber.

Statistical proof of Brooklyn's mercantile importance is had in the latest retail trade census (1935), which found 37,932 retail stores in Brooklyn employing 65,666 workers, paying $74,072,000 in wages and netting $677,258,000 in sales income.

"Brooklyn's stores," a Chamber of Commerce bulletin says, "outnumber those of Los Angeles, Calif., by more than 14,000; those of Buffalo, N. Y., by more than 29,000; those of Boston, Mass., by 27,000; those of Cleveland, Ohio, by 24,000 and exceeded the total number of stores in Utah, Vermont, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Delaware and Arizona."

Wholesale establishments number 2,042, employing 18,691 persons and netting $501,858,000 in sales income.

The borough's hotels, rivaling those of Manhattan in luxury and pleasant surroundings, entertain 500,000 guests yearly.

Complete Transit Facilities

Transit facilities in Brooklyn are many and varied. Subway and elevated lines operate over 340 miles of track, trolley lines aggregate 458 miles and 85 miles of motorbus routes have been established. Brooklyn is connected with Manhattan by four ferries, three suspension bridges, and five subway tubes. All the transit lines—the Interborough Rapid Transit, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and the Independent (municipally operated) Eighth Avenue line—serve the borough.

Among institutions catering to the cultural life of Brooklyn are the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Academy of Music, which offers a program of events including concerts, dance recitals, lectures, debates, scientific demonstration and dramas; the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and the Brooklyn Public Library, with 34 branches containing 200,000 books.

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Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle
Minority Leader of the City Council

Brooklyn's Friendly Charm Being Preserved by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16—Women have done much to preserve the friendly, residential charm of Brooklyn while, at the same time participating in movements that have helped to modernize this rapidly growing borough, according to Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Minority Leader of the City Council.

Separated from her home on Cranberry Street only by "a walk across the bridge," Mrs. Earle talked of the genuine flavor of gracious living still prevalent in Brooklyn, the city of her childhood, as she sat in her City Hall office in busy lower Manhattan.

"It is true that, in some respects, Brooklyn is changing rapidly," she said. "With the tremendous increase in population, it has become more and more friendly to new ideas which demand modern energy. I have lived in Brooklyn since I was six years old and have seen great open spaces change into apartment-built areas and old-fashioned avenues into splendid new highways.

"But the old Brooklyn flavor is still there. There are still a vast number of families that live in homes shaded by arching trees, each with its trim green lawn and, often, with its original brown stone front. During recent years there has been a definite effort to reconstruct these old houses and save some of the traditional architecture.

"I like Brooklyn because my roots are there. Its informal, simple, social life, its lack of swank are particularly enjoyable, I think. In your neighborhood you are always sure to find neighbors who are willing to band together to improve conditions—to beautify vacant lots, or to give assistance in window-box gardens. At Christmas time, the 'open house' custom brings out the characteristic hospitality of Brooklynites, when street carolers are welcomed in for cider and doughnuts."

The Brooklyn Heights section, Mrs. Earle added, is becoming more and more the center for City-wide gatherings of women's organizations.

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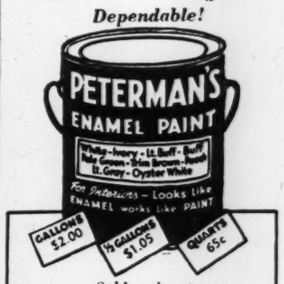

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Text of President's War Defense Message

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The text of the special defense message which President Roosevelt personally delivered to Congress today:

To the Congress of the United States:

These are ominous days—days whose swift and shocking developments force every neutral nation to look to its defenses in the light of new factors. The brutal force of modern offensive war has been loosed in all its horror.

New powers of destruction, incredibly swift and deadly, have been developed; and those who wield them are ruthless and daring.

No old defense is so strong it requires no further strengthening, and no attack is so unlikely or impossible that it may be ignored.

Let us examine, without self-deception, the dangers which confront us. Let us measure our strength and our defense without self-delusion.

"Must Recast Thinking"

The clear fact is that the American people must recast their thinking about national protection.

Motorized armies can now sweep through enemy territories at the rate of 200 miles a day.

Parachute troops are dropped from airplanes in large numbers behind enemy lines. Troops are landed from planes in open fields, on wide highways, and at local civil airports.

We have seen the treacherous use of the "Fifth Column" by which persons supposed to be peaceful visitors were actually a part of an enemy unit of occupation. Lightning attacks, capable of destroying airplane factories and munition works hundreds of miles behind the lines, are part of the new technique of modern war.

The element of surprise which has ever been an important tactic in warfare has become the more dangerous because of the amazing speed with which modern equipment can reach and attack the enemy's country.

Our own vital interests are widespread. More than ever the protection of the whole American Hemisphere against invasion or control or domination by non-American nations has the united support of the 21 American republics, including the United States. More than ever this protection calls for ready-at-hand weapons capable of great mobility because of the potential speed of modern attack.

The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were reasonably adequate defensive barriers when fleets under sail could move at an average speed of five miles an hour. Even then by a sudden foray it was possible for an opponent actually to burn our national Capitol. Later, the oceans still gave strength to our defense when fleets and convoys the oceans at 15 or 20 miles an hour.

Bases Brought Nearer

But the new element—air navigation—steps up the speed of possible attack to 200, to 300 miles an hour.

Furthermore, it brings the new possibilities of the use of nearer bases from which an attack or attacks on the American continents could be made. From the fjords of Greenland it is four hours by air to Newfoundland; five hours to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec; and only six hours to New England.

The Azores are only 2,000 miles from parts of our eastern seaboard, and if Bermuda fell into hostile hands it is a matter or less than three hours for modern bombers to reach our shores.

From a base in the outer West Indies, the coast of Florida could be reached in 200 minutes.

The islands off the West Coast of Africa are only 1,500 miles from Brazil. Modern planes starting from the Cape Verde Islands can be over Brazil in seven hours.

Interior Cities Mentioned

And Para, Brazil, is but four flying hours to Caracas, Venezuela; and Venezuela but two and one-half hours to Cuba and the Canal Zone; and Cuba and the Canal Zone are two and one-quarter hours to Tampico, Mexico; and Tampico is two and one-quarter hours to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

On the other side of the continent, Alaska, with a white population of only 30,000 people, is within four or five hours of flying distance to Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. The islands of the South Pacific are not too far removed from the West Coast of South America to prevent them from becoming bases of enormous strategic advantage to attacking forces.

Surely, the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objectives.

This means military implements—not on paper—which are ready and available to meet any lightning offensive against our American interest. It means also that facilities for production must be ready to turn out munitions and equipment at top speed.

We have had the lesson before us over and over again—nations that were not ready and were unable to get ready found themselves overrun by the enemy. So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist. A defense which allows an enemy to consolidate his approach without hindrance will lose. A defense which makes no effective effort to destroy the lines of supplies and communications of the enemy will lose.

"An Effective Defense"

An effective defense by its very nature requires the equipment to attack an aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within the territory of American vital interests.

Loose talking and thinking on the part of some may give the false impression that our own Army and Navy are not first-rate, or that money has been wasted on them.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

In recent years the defensive power of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps has been very greatly improved.

The Navy is stronger today than at any time in the Nation's history. Today also a large program of new construction is well under way. Ship for ship, ours are equal to, or better than, the vessels of any foreign power.

Army Now at "Peak"

The Army likewise is at its greatest peacetime strength. Its equipment in quality and quantity has been greatly increased and improved.

The National Guard and the reserve strength of the two services are better equipped and better prepared than during any other peacetime period.

On the other side of the picture we must visualize the outstanding fact that since the first day of September, 1939, every week that has passed has brought new lessons learned from actual combat on land and sea.

I cite examples. Where naval ships have operated without adequate protection by defending aircraft, their vulnerability to air attack has increased. All nations are hard at work studying the need of additional anti-aircraft protection.

Several months ago the use of a new type of magnetic mine made many unthinking people believe that all surface ships were doomed. Within a few weeks a successful defensive device against these mines was placed in operation; and it is a fact that the sinkings of merchant ships by torpedo, by mine or by airplane are definitely much lower than during the similar period in 1915.

Plane Production Vital

Combat conditions have changed even more rapidly in the air. With the amazing progress in the design of planes and engines, the airplane of a year ago is out-of-date now. It is too slow, it is improperly protected, it is too weak in gun power.

In types of planes, we are not behind the other nations of the world. Many of the planes of the belligerent powers are at this moment not of the latest models. But one belligerent power not only has many more planes than all their opponents combined, but also appears to have a weekly production capacity at the moment that is far greater than that of their opponents.

From the point of view of our own defense, therefore, great additional production capacity is our principal air requisite.

For the permanent record, I ask the Congress not to take any action which would in any way hamper or delay the delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which have ordered them, or seek to purchase more planes. That, from the point of view of our own national fefense, would be extremely shortsighted.

During the past year American production capacity for war planes, including engines, has risen from approximately 6,000 planes a year to more than double that number, due in greater part to the placing of foreign orders.

50,000 Planes Wanted

Our immediate problem is to superimpose on this production capacity a greatly increased additional production capacity. I should like to see this Nation geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. Furthermore I believe that this Nation should plan at this time a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes.

The ground forces of the Army require the immediate speeding up of last winter's program to procure equipment of all kinds, including motor transport and artillery, including antiaircraft guns and full ammunition supplies. It had been planned to spread these requirements over the next three or four years. We should fill them at once.

At this time I am asking the immediate appropriation by the Congress of a large sum of money for four primary purposes:

First, to procure the essential equipment of all kinds for a larger and thoroughly rounded-out Army;

Second, to replace or modernize all old Army and Navy equipment with the latest type of equipment;

Third, to increase production facilities for everything needed for the army and navy for national defense. We require the ability to turn out quickly infinitely greater supplies;

Fourth, to speed up to a 24-hour basis all existing Army and Navy contracts, and all new contracts to be awarded.

Divided Into Sections

I ask for an immediate appropriation of $896,000,000, divided approximately as follows:

For the Army, $546,000,000.

For the Navy and Marine Corps, $250,000,000.

3. To the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense, $100,000,000.

In addition to the above sum, I ask for authorizations for the Army, Navy, and Marine corps to make contract obligations in the further sum of $186,000,000.

And to the President an additional authorization to make contract obligations for $100,000,000.

The total of authorizations is, therefore, $286,000,000.

It is my belief that a large part of the requested appropriation of $100,000,000, and the requested authorization of $100,000,000 to the President will be used principally for the increase of production of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, and the training of additional personnel for these weapons. This would be in addition to the direct estimates for these purposes in the other items requested.

The proposed details of the appropriations and authorizations asked for will be given to the committees of the Congress.

These estimates do not, of course, duplicate any item now in the pending Army and Navy appropriation bills for the year 1941. Nor do they include supplemental or deficiency estimates which may become necessary by reason of pending legislation or shortage of funds under existing programs. . . .

Totalitarian Theory Rejected

There are some who say that democracy cannot cope with the new techniques of government developed in recent years by a few countries—by a few countries which deny the freedoms which we maintain are essential to our democratic way of life. This I reject.

I know that our trained officers and men know more about fighting and the weapons and equipment needed for fighting than any of us laymen; and I have confidence in them.

I know that to cope with present dangers we must be strong in heart and hand; strong in our faith—strong in faith in our way of living.

Strong Fiber Required

I, too, pray for peace—that the ways of aggression and force may be banished from the earth, —but I am determined to face the fact realistically that this Nation requires a toughness of moral and physical fiber. Those qualities, I am convinced, the degree.

Our task is plain. The road we must take is clearly indicated. Our defenses must be invulnerable, our security absolute. But our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security against potential developments and dangers of the future.

Defense cannot be static. Defense must grow and change from day to day. Defense must be dynamic and flexible, an expression of the vital forces of the Nation and of its resolute will to meet whatever challenge the future may hold. For these reasons, I need hardly assure you that after the adjournment of this session of the Congress, I will not hesitate to call the Congress into special session if at any time the situation of the national defense requires it. The Congress and the Chief Executive constitute a team where the defense of the land is concerned.

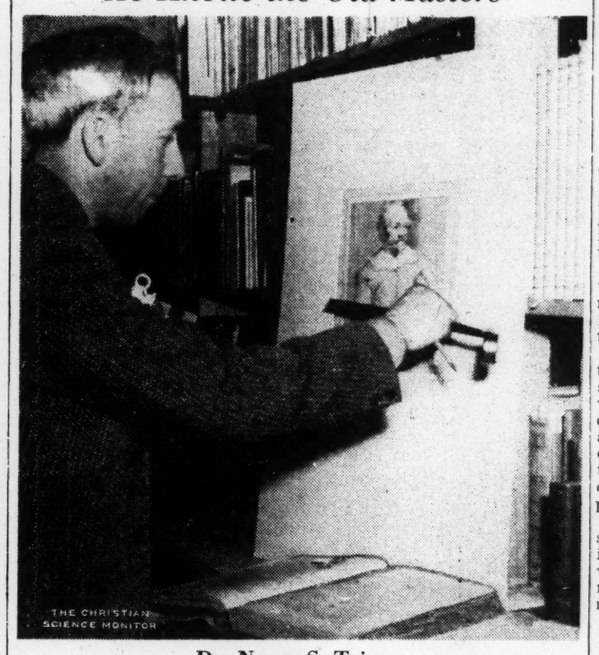
Objective Still Peace

Our ideal, our objective is still peace—peace at home and peace abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions for defense but to give our service and even our lives for the maintenance of our American liberties.

Our security is not a matter of weapons alone. The arm that wields them must be strong, the eye that guides them clear, the will that directs them indomitable.

These are characteristic of a free people, a people devoted to the institutions they themselves have built, a people willing to defend a way of life that is precious to them all, a people who put their faith in God.

He Knows the Old Masters



Dr. Numa S. Trivas

Art expert of Holland authenticates Dutch, Flemish and French masters in Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Calif.

Art Critic From Holland to Study Old Dutch Masters in Sacramento

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Dr. Numa S. Trivas, free lance art historian of Amsterdam and art editor of Holland's cultural magazine, De Groene, has come to Sacramento to spend a year studying, analyzing and authenticating the Crocker Art Gallery's collection of Dutch, Old Flemish and French masters.

Dr. Trivas will place upon each master drawing in the gallery that he deems worthy a "passport," or "badge of respectability," which will give its artistic genealogy, birthday, whether its ancestry is of the best and a note on what drawings in other galleries resemble those here.

Although he has only begun his work, Dr. Trivas has found an authentic Rubens' drawing in the collection of original drawings and established the authenticity of a Bosch, early Flemish master, whose work is rare and of great value.

Dr. Trivas said:

"In all probability neither Judge E. B. Crocker, who bought the priceless things in Crocker Art Gallery, nor the man who sold him the collection of master drawings could have had even the faintest idea of the value of the art treasury they were opening up to Sacramento and American art lovers."

The gallery was given by Mrs. Crocker to the city of Sacramento.

Dr. Trivas said that because galleries and art museums throughout Europe are closed, "the United States is the only country in the world where culture in the arts can possibly flourish."

He brought to Sacramento a large library and research data. At hand in the Crocker Art Gallery is but a "small part" of the whole—150 bundles and six big boxes of books, files and clippings from papers and magazines in virtually all languages. His other material remains in a warehouse here.

Pulitzer Prize Winner Banned From Germany

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Otto D. Tolischus, winner of the 1940 Pulitzer Prize for Foreign Correspondence for his dispatches to the New York Times and formerly of the Times' Berlin Bureau, has been banned from Germany.

Mr. Tolischus, now in Sweden, is writing a book based on his dispatches and articles from Germany to explain the economic and ideological background for the "Fourth Reich."

Roosevelt's Plane Program Would Expand U. S. Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Spokesmen for airplane manufacturers said here today that President Roosevelt's request for an annual production of 50,000 military and naval planes would mean a great deal of plant expansion and far more extensive use of subcontracts than at present.

Present annual production, as the President said, is approximately 6,000 planes. By the end of 1940, the output will be stepped up to between 12,000 and 15,000 units.

Any such expansion program as the President now proposes, representatives of the industry said, would mean the freezing of production to a few types of aircraft as has been done in Germany, elimination of practically all further experimentation, and letting out of many more contracts for airplane parts than at present.

Bottleneck of the problem of stepping up production, they said, is chiefly in the engine industry where there has been a limited number of skilled machine tool mechanics available.

Schedule Expectations

The industry spokesmen said they doubted if any great expansion in production schedules could bring results much before the end of the year.

In normal times, in 1936 and 1937, the aviation industry was producing only about 1,000 military planes a year. The Army today possesses a total of only about 2,800.

Today 14 companies, working an average of two shifts, are engaged in producing combatant equipment for the United States and foreign governments. Included are Bell Aircraft, Boeing, Brewster, Consolidated, Curtiss, Douglas, Grumman, Lockheed, Northrop, North American, Glenn L. Martin and Republic.

Active producers of warcraft engines are Allison, Pratt & Whitney, Wright, Ranger, Vought-Sikorsky and Vultee.

Plans for plane production expansion also bring up the problem of pilot training. "There is no use having capacity to produce 40,000 or 50,000 airplanes a year if we are not to have the men to fly them," Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, remarked in the Senate.

Total Pilots

It is estimated that if the United States today called up all reserve pilots, including the 10,000 being trained for civil flying under Civil Aeronautics Authority college courses, the total would not be more than 25,000.

Under the army training schedule, expanded last June, approximately 396 new applicants are entering the Army flying schools every six weeks now, but on March 31, the total strength of the Air Corps was 2,037 officers and 995 reserves.

The CAA is training 9,072 student aviators in the nation's colleges and 760 in non-college courses. Another 1,442 have already won their CAA certificates.

It is estimated that there are not more than 3,500 enlisted mechanics available at the present time.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress today, made it clear that he would spend a large portion of the $100,000,000 he asked of Congress to put in his own hands, for the training of additional aviation personnel.

Ontario Police Raid Communist Headquarters

KITCHENER, Ontario, May 16 (AP)—Police raided the Kitchener headquarters of the Communist Party yesterday on orders from Mayor Joseph Meinzinger and seized large quantities of foreign literature, including Russian, Polish, German and Ukranian periodicals.

No arrests were made.

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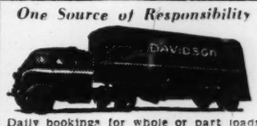
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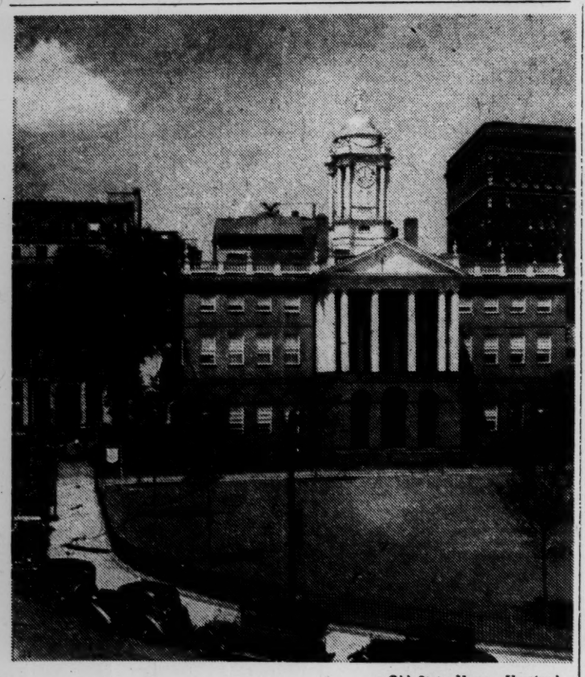

Old State House, Hartford

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Seven

It was as they stood on the steps above the street that Sally saw the man and the boy with the cloth about his throat and the little dog. She could not have said why she especially noticed them. Perhaps it was because of something different about them, or perhaps it was because of the fixed way in which they were looking at the captain and Andrew and herself, but she knew immediately that these strangers wanted to speak to them, and were afraid.

She smiled and nodded reassuringly, tugging at Captain Patterson's sleeve.

"Uncle," she said, "those people over there have something to ask you."

"Beggars," said Captain Peterson glancing at them carelessly. "The town is full of beggars," and because he had succeeded in procuring his permission to leave the harbor and was in high good humor, he drew a coin from his pocket.

"There, Andrew," he said, "Take it over to those people at the corner. We can hold someone anyhow."

Andrew, walking gravely towards the other boy, the coin held out, saw him draw back almost as from a blow. But the old man spoke to him sharply, and the French boy took the money. his face flushing quickly, and then turning pale under the brown. Andrew suddenly thought of a race horse, at once so proud and high-strung. Were beggars like this? he wondered.

A Persistent Pleader

But the man, murmuring something, had drawn the boy towards Captain Patterson and was speaking to him earnestly, pointing at his companion. The American stood there, good-natured and handsome.

"Yes, yes, you keep the money!" he said rocking forward onto his toes and back, "glad for you to have it." But as the old man kept on with his insistent eager words, the captain began to look impatient. He drew another coin from his pocket.

"There, citizen!" he said, handing it to the old man, "now the children and I must be going." And as the other tried to detain him, he pushed past with a warning, "Enough's enough, my man."

Sally, almost on tiptoe, her mouth a little open, had been listening. It seemed as though she had been listening with all her being, with her eyes, her ears, and her very mouth, as though her heart had been listening.

"Uncle John," she said, following him. "They're in trouble. I think he was saying, 'Please take him with you. He is the last one left.' He said it so often I began to understand. Uncle John please don't go so fast. It wasn't money they wanted. They wanted you to take the boy on the Fair American."

Captain Patterson had regained his good humor.

"What a little goose you are, Sally," he said, taking her hand again. "I can't take all the boys of France along with us just because they ask. Let them pocket the louis and be satisfied."

Sally pulled her hand free and faced Captain Patterson.

Sally Speaks Up

"He's only a little older than Andrew, Uncle John," she said gravely. "Suppose it was Andrew and he was in trouble." A sudden pain went through Captain Patterson's heart. Andrew had been in trouble, a lost child, not knowing if he had a relative in the world, and Sally's aunt and Sally had been sent to rescue him. He looked at Andrew, who looked back confidingly sure that his father would do the thing that was to be done. He felt Sally's impatient, pleading hands pulling at his sleeve, trying to turn him.

"I'll see about this," he said, a little threateningly in his quarter deck manner, as he turned back towards the group he had just left.

"Now," he said sternly to the old man, "Speak up! What's this all about?"

Again the man tried to tell him, speaking low, repeating his phrases, silent when anyone passed. Again the boy stood, tense and anxious, with the same look of self-control about his lips and dark eyes that asked no favors. Again the little dog retreated against his master's briar-torn legs. This time Captain Patterson, accustomed to judge men, really studied the faces before him, and found out from them more than the two children could make out from the words that were said.

He frowned a little, pinching his lips, while the others waited anxiously. He saw that there might be danger involved, and he had Sally and Andrew with him. He ought to run no risks. But on the other hand he could not determine to abandon the French boy, now that he had had a good look at him.

Hiring a Cabin Boy

Well, something must be left to chance, he thought squaring his shoulders. He nodded to the old man.

"Very well," he said, and put his hand on the boy's shoulder. "I'll sign him on as cabin boy."

Tears rushed to the French man's eyes, tears of relief, that he quickly brushed aside, afraid to show so much emotion in a public place. The boy drew a quivering breath and turned pale again, while Sally hopped up and down silently clapping her hands, her curls bobbing under her bonnet, and Andrew said, "Oh thank you, sir," in a low voice.

The captain felt he might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. He pointed to the man and then towards the harbor and raised his brows questioningly. Did he too wish to go? But the other shook his head. His thanks poured out, and his explanations. Sally, quicker than Andrew to understand this new tongue, though slower to speak it, said, "He says something, Uncle John, about going back to his old village."

"I venture he'll be safe enough, once he gets rid of this boy," the captain said. "He looks like anyone else. But the boy, now. you couldn't hide the breeding back of him from anyone who took the trouble to look."

The good-byes were quickly over. The boy seemed almost stunned by losing his last touch with his old life. As for his companion, relief and sorrow struggled on his face. Bending down with a sudden gesture, he touched the boy's hand with his lips, slipped a small parcel in the child's unheeding grasp, and turning, walked rapidly away without a backward glance.

"Jean!" called the boy after him, "Jean!" He started to follow, but Captain Patterson touched his shoulder again and shook his head.

"No," he said, "Come along with us," and the boy, understanding the tone, if not the words, fell into step behind his new friend. his heavy shoes stumbling a little sadly over the cobbles.

It was not until they were on the quais that they met with any trouble. No one on the streets had given them more than a passing glance, especially after Captain Patterson had taken the precaution of stopping a market woman, buying a basket of cheeses. and handing it to the new cabin boy to carry. Except for his wild look of torn clothes and straggling elf-locks he might have been any little servant following his foreign master in the eyes of the townspeople, each busy about his own affairs.

Braving the Idlers

But on the docks, the idlers had no affairs of their own. They sat in the sun, on bales or pier heads, scratching their matted heads under the liberty caps they wore.

It was a sailor who heaved himself slowly to his feet, and swaggered over toward the man and the three children, followed by one or two others.

The captain saw him coming, but neither slowed nor quickened his step, even when the man stopped in his path and, jerking his thumb at the boy, said something which was clearly a question as to who he was and where they might be taking him.

"No parlez vous," the captain snorted, bearing down at the other. He had dropped the children's hands and now walked a little ahead of them, truculently, his small convoy close at his heels. But the raised voices had gathered a crowd of loafers, always eager for a fight, and now made more savage by the scenes they had taken part in during the revolution.

The stairs were still somewhat ahead, and the ship's boat lay out of sight at its foot.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

Pierre, son of a royalist, and Jean, his valet, having fled from the chateau in the upturn of the French Revolution, had made their way to the city of Brest on the coast, in the hope of getting the boy on a ship. Pierre was disguised as a peasant lad. Meanwhile, at anchor in the harbor of Brest, lay the Fair American, a ship from across the Atlantic. Its master, Captain Patterson, was anxious to be on his way home. Making a trip ashore to get his sailing papers, he took with him Sally and Andrew, who are both old friends of ours.

A drawing by Helen Sewell

The boy fell into step behind his new friends, his shoes stumbling on the cobbles

Recognize the Spring Leaves

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Over both city parks and country woods lady spring has waved a magic wand. Our friends the trees immediately responded. Out popped their bright new leaves from the swelling buds. Now nearly all of the shade trees are in full leaf and most of the forest trees also. This makes the last part of May a truly perfect time to renew our acquaintance with the trees.

Leaves of ten of the country's most common trees are shown in the accompanying charts. Know these leaves and you will soon be well acquainted with the trees that bear them. You will notice that some of the drawings on the charts show leaves that are quite similar. For this reason the sizes of the average leaf are given. In addition there are other characteristics that make each leaf individual.

Patterns and Passwords

The Birch leaves are the smallest.

The Beech has a leaf that is heavily and uniformly veined. The veins run parallel to each other and are most distinct.

The leaves of the Cottonwood are broad at the base and come up to a sharp point. Its veins are widely spaced and quite irregular in line.

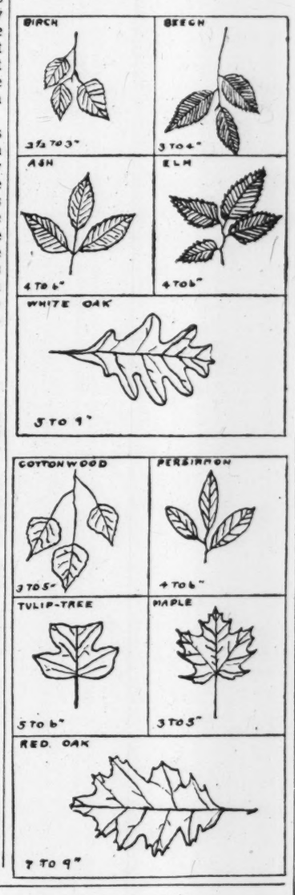
The Persimmon leaf is long and narrow with an edge that is smooth.

The Ash is really a composite leaf, that is to say, each leaf is made up of several leaflets which grow opposite each other.

Finally, the Elm leaf's distinction is that its edge is deeply notched. It is also a large leaf. Thus you see each leaf has its own password.

The leaves of the Tulip, Maple and Oak you will have little difficulty in recognizing once you know what they look like. Only remember that the leaf shown is from a Rock or Sugar Maple, and that there are other varieties of Maples too. Nevertheless, you will find that their leaves all approach the general make-up of those of the Sugar Maple.

The same warning may be given regarding the Oak leaves also. In all, there are sixteen kinds of oak trees. Like the maple, their leaves follow a pattern also, and that pattern is best illustrated by the two samples given.



Where the Trees Grow

Do not look for all ten trees in the same spot. Certain ones grow in particular districts only. The Persimmon you will locate only in the southern part of the country. The Cottonwood cleaves to the middle west; it is a rarity either along the Atlantic coast or west of the Rockies. And the Tulip-Tree's native habitat is in states east of the Mississippi and north of Alabama or Georgia. Tulip Trees are practically never found in New England however. The seven remaining trees are likely to be found almost anywhere, at least some variety of them.

What Is a Tartan?

If you look in the dictionary you will find that a tartan is a "cloth woven in colored stripes crossing at right angles."

This, however, doesn't take us very far, and we have to go elsewhere to find out the history of tartans. The name itself is derived from the French "tiretaine," the name of a special kind of cloth, which shows that tartans are not, as many people seem to think, peculiar to any particular country or nation, the design being found in many European countries, although Scotland can boast of a large number of different ones.

The earliest record of tartans being worn in Scotland goes back to the middle of the 15th century. As time went on the various Scottish clans adopted a different arrangement of colors and lines, some of them having from one to five quite distinct tartans, such as the common clan tartan of the chief which is worn only by himself and his heir; the dress tartan, which is used on special occasions; the hunting tartan and the mourning tartan.

Finally let me say that the term "tartan" must never be mistaken for the term "plaid" since a plaid need not necessarily be of tartan pattern, but is merely a garment made of woollen cloth.

How Hard Are Minerals?

"One of the important physical tests we must give a mineral in determining its properties, and thus its identification, is the test for hardness," said Father. "So if you will all come closer to the work table, we shall see with what ease we can scratch certain minerals. By the way, just what does a scratch mean?"

"How can a scratch mean anything?" asked small John.

"It means a great deal," smiled Father. "The material that made the scratch is harder than the material scratched. That is logical, isn't it? And so scratching one mineral with another helps us to determine which of the two is the harder—the harder always scratching the softer."

"A mineral that is soft can scarcely be used for the same purpose as one that is hard. Mineralogists use a so-called 'hardness scale,' which a certain scientist called Mohs worked out, listing 10 common minerals which have been assigned a standard hardness."

"Now, take this smooth, slippery piece of talc, John. See how easily it breaks, and how simple it is to make a scratch upon it. Blow the white dust away so that you may be certain you really have made a scratch. Now talc is the first common mineral on the list. But it is not always so easy to tell into what class a mineral belongs. Mother, may I have your ring for a moment, please?"

Mother handed the shiny ring to Father.

"This stone is a diamond, as you all probably know," said Father. "No. 10 on the list of hardness, a place it holds absolutely alone, for the diamond is the only known mineral to be harder than No. 9, which is corundum. The diamond is so hard that only its own dust will scratch or polish it.

"Now, John, with this pocket knife see if you can tell me whether the mineral you hold is nearer to talc or to the diamond in the scale."

Small John took the mineral and scratched it easily. "It's soft," he commented. "But I don't think it is quite as soft as talc."

"Good." Father nodded. "That mineral is No. 3 on the list—calcite. Clear and colorless, it looks like a piece of ice. . . ."

Peter drew the knife across his mineral but nothing seemed to happen. "This is pretty hard, Father," he said.

"Also good work." Father was pleased with his pupils. "Your mineral is No. 7 and it is quartz. If a mineral will scratch steel—the blade of a knife, for example—then it is sure to be harder than No. 6.

"One important point to remember is that some minerals change when exposed to the air . . . for instance feldspar, ordinarily hard, becomes soft clay. Even corundum, No. 9, which you will know better when you study the use of abrasives, is frequently altered into mica, which has only a hardness of 2.5."

For your further reference here are the 10 basic minerals for the scale of hardness test:

1. Talc.
2. Selenite.
3. Calcite.
4. Fluorite.
5. Apatite.
6. Feldspar.
7. Quartz.
9. Corundum.
10. Diamond.

Janet P. Johl

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Pirates Coming for Short Stay Against Bees—Harvard to Defend Championship

Frisch Comes Home to Hub For Two-Game Hive Series

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Frisch, who was accepted as a native son last year while he was broadcasting the home games of the Red Sox and Bees, comes to town tomorrow with his Pittsburgh Pirates. It will be like the return of a conquering hero when the local scribes and radio men gather around the old Fordham Flash in the visiting dugout at National League Field. He made himself a very popular fellow during his brief stay in this city, and the crowd has not forgotten.

Probably Frisch has not forgotten either. There must have been times this spring when he wished he were back in the radio booth atop the Hive grandstand, or the one at Fenway Park. His Pirates started off the season as if they had lost their sense of direction. Lately, however, the club has performed better, and according to interviews of Frankie in some of the New York papers, he is himself once more.

Bees Took Three

Frisch must hope that the Bees will not be so potent as they were about 10 days back. In his first tour of the West, Casey Stengel took three straight from the bewildered Pirate machine, piling up the amazing total of 39 hits and 26 runs in the series. Frank called upon 12 pitchers in those three contests.

The Pirate-Bee series here includes two games, tomorrow and Saturday. The latter day, as usual, will be Ladies' Day at the Hive. All ladies will be admitted through the Babcock Street entrance upon payment of the small tax.

Johnny Quinn, Bee secretary, announces that Bill Swift has been released outright to the St. Paul club of the American Association, and that Henry Majeski goes to the Newark International Leaguers on option. Swift, the veteran right-hand pitcher, came to the Bees along with a check during the winter meetings, in exchange for Danny MacFayden. Bill appeared in four games here, for a total of 9 1-3 innings, allowing nine hits and seven bases on balls. His record was one victory and one defeat.

Majeski Will Work

Majeski, the youngster who swings a heavy bat, will play outfield with the Yankee farm at Newark. With Tony Cuccinello anchored at third base for Stengel, Henry's chances of regular infield employment here are slim.

Late yesterday the Bees announced that Tom Earley, young right-hand hurler, would join the St. Paul club under optional agreement, and Frank Lamanna, also a rookie right-hander, will go with Jack Onslow's Eastern League leading Hartford club.

The most disappointed member of the Bees' party today was Nick Strincevich. His fast ball was alive and his change of pace deceptive yesterday as he pitched against the Cubs, but poor defensive play on the part of his mates brought about a 2-0 setback. Rabbit Warstler's error on Larry French's grounder in the eighth inning let the visitors score two big unearned runs and give Larry his fifth win of the season. Up until that time young Nick had allowed only three scattered hits.

Was Third Out

Had Warstler completed his play, the side would have been retired. But with French standing on first base Stan Hack pulled an inside pitch into right field for three bases and Larry crossed the plate. A moment later Herman's single to left let Hack score.

However, despite Warstler's error, Strincevich might have pulled through if Max West had been onto his job in right field. A good relay to the plate would have caught French in the eighth, but Maxie threw the ball over Warstler's head and several yards in front of Scarsella. Had either of these men been given the ball on the fly, they could have relayed to Lopez and had the slow-moving Chicago pitcher.

* * *

Briefs . . . Credit, of course, is due French for his masterful pitching . . . His output for the day was a mere two hits and a base on balls . . . It also was his third shutout . . . The Cubs have had 184 runners left stranded on the bases in 23 games . . . It begins to look as if the Bees should have taken one of those flattering offers for Max West . . . Until he made his costly error, Warstler was the fielding star of the game yesterday . . . Twice he started lightning double plays . . . Eddie Miller is a better shortstop when working with either Warstler or Tony Cuccinello at second base . . . Tony, incidentally, may be out for a few days . . . Sibby Sisti could use more minor league seasoning.

Strategy Board of Huskies

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Herb Gallagher, and Co-Captains Alex Struzziero and Sammy Swardlick, left to right, seem to have hit upon the right strategy in directing Northeastern's baseball warfare this spring, for the Huskies have been victorious in nine out of 11 starts, and are currently leading the New England College Conference League. Yesterday they defeated Clark 7-2 in a non-league contest.

Three Texans Are Favored In Golf Play

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Three torrid Texans, any one of them capable of handing par a solid socking, teed off today as favorites in competitive golf's toughest test—the $5,000 Goodall round robin tournament.

Open Champion Byron Nelson, Jimmy Demaret, Master's winner, and Blazin' Ben Hogan will give the rest of the field plenty to be concerned about although many think that Henry Picard, the P. G. A. champ, has enough shots to win, or that this is the tournament that will start Sammy Snead on the road to the National Open title.

Scorekeeper Task

This tournament is just as tough on the scorekeepers as it is on the 15 acres—14 of this country's best plus Martin Pose, the able Argentine. Everybody plays everybody else during the 126 holes spread over three days and at the end the most "plus"—or winning—holes entitles somebody to pick up the money.

They go out in groups of three in seven 18-hole rounds. For instance, if a player is 2 up on each of his rivals at the end of a round he has a score of 4-plus, and each of his opponents is two minus. Last year Harry Cooper won with the amazing score of 31-plus.

Fresh Meadow where this year's tourney is played, is one of America's best known and most tantalizing, courses. Because it is a trifle heavy and definitely long, it will put a premium on well-hit tee shots and well-placed seconds.

Good Fortune

In today's opening trios, Demaret meets Craig Wood and Jimmy Thompson as Nelson battles Hogan and Jimmy Hines. Picard has Gene Sarazen and Pose as his foes. Paul Runyan, Lawson Little and Clayton Heafner round out the field.

Obviously, there is some good fortune attached to the Goodall. A player, for instance, might shoot himself a fine, stiff 70, and yet gain no points because each of his opponents for the round also fired a 70. Some other player in another threesome might shoot a 70 and gain five or six valuable points because his opponents were having an off-day. But they figure it balances up in the long run.

Intercollegiate Golfers Vie at Oakley Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A six-way struggle for the New England intercollegiate golf team championship is envisioned by Clark Hodder, coach of the Harvard forces, as the college golfers prepare for the seventh annual meeting at Oakley Country Club tomorrow.

According to Hodder, whose team will be defending the title it won here last year and whose star, Bobby Graves, will be defending his individual championship, Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Boston University, and Williams, if it is represented, all have a chance to return the victor.

The Crimson coach, one of the better amateur golfers in the State and one who has broken 70 over the tricky Oakley course, counts the Lord Jeffs of Amherst the biggest threat to Harvard supremacy. "We just nosed them out last year by a score of 306 to 309," he declared, "and this year in a dual match they defeated us 6-3.

"Amherst will bring exactly the same team to the tournament as it did last spring," he continued. "Bob Bingham, who tied with Henry Thompson of Harvard for the qualifying medal, leads the team, with Joe Fall, George Baird, Kent Damon, Bob Davis, and Dick Durkes as members. The Lord Jeffs, incidentally, also beat Harvard in a dual match, 5-4, last year—but still we beat them in the championships. I hope we can do it again."

Four Lowest Count

The boys start off tomorrow in the 18-hole tour for the team championship, which also determines the 30 qualifiers for the 36-hole individual championship grind on Saturday. Each college designates six men for a team, with the four lowest scores constituting the team score. Colleges are allowed to enter more than six players for Friday's play, in order that they may qualify for Saturday's tournament, but only the scores of the six designated beforehand will count toward the team score.

Heading the Harvard delegation, of course, is Bobby Graves, whose 141 total for 36 holes won him the New England crown by nine strokes from his nearest rival, Jackie Barr, also of Harvard. The tow-headed senior from St. Paul, who formerly held the Minnesota junior title, has yet to meet defeat in twosome play in his four years of college golf.

Harvard Players

Playing with Graves for the team honors will be Ace Cordingley, Watty Dickerman, Pete MacGowan, Don Peddie, and either Gary Davis or Don Elbel, depending upon their showing in the final practice session today. Graves led the northern division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association with seven and one-quarter points, while MacGowan was second with seven. Both players earned their points in five matches.

At this point it might seem that playing for the New England team championship might be an empty honor this year, for Yale, winner of the northern division fight in the Eastern Association, will be in Stamford, Conn., meeting Georgetown, winner of the southern division, for the association championship at Woodway Country Club. Yale, however, it is understood, would not have appeared at Oakley this week end, anyway, preferring to remain home for another scheduled match.

Stars

As far as the other outstanding teams for this week end's golf are concerned, each has a few top-notch players who might carry their mates to victory. Holy Cross has Eddie Foy and Jack Keller; Boston College has Jack Sheehy; B. U. has Timmy Holcombe and Ray Danahy, the latter having gone to the semifinals of the state junior championship at Blue Hill last August; Dartmouth has Ted Tabor, the State junior titlist, but who may have trouble with his shots at Oakley because of his tendency to hook, Bill Clark, and Wilson Flohr; while Williams has Andy Anderson and Charlie Schriber.

* * *

Hodder has been coach of the Harvard team for the past seven years. In 1938 and '39 he beat Yale, and he came close to doing it again this year. The Elis won 6½ to 2½, but only after three of the matches had gone to extra holes. A fourth extra-holer was halved after it had gone 20 holes, because by that time the Blue had clinched the decision.

* * *

Oakley is an exceedingly tricky course for the boys, and calls for accuracy with irons. Pitches and approaches have to be played just right to have the ball stay on the greens. Any shot over a green spells trouble. The pros, however, have a field day there.

* * *

The New England intercollegiates will wind up Graves' college career, except for the national intercollegiates at Equinox in Manchester, Vt.

* * *

There will be a consolation tournament Saturday morning at 11 a. m. for those who fail to qualify for the individual championship. Prizes will be given for the best gross and second gross.

* * *

The New England Intercollegiate Golf Association will hold its annual meeting tomorrow evening at Oakley. Each college has been requested to send a delegate. In all 32 colleges were invited to take part in the tournaments.

Three League Games Facing Crimson Nine on Week End

The Harvard varsity baseball team will play three Eastern Intercollegiate League games this week end. The Crimson will seek its second victory of the year over Princeton on Soldiers Field, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will play a doubleheader with University of Pennsylvania here, Saturday afternoon, the first game starting at 2:30 o'clock.

Harvard's ultimate standing in the league race depends largely on how it fares this week end. The Crimson has won only one of its four league games to date, but with divisional examinations over, Coach Floyd Stahl expects Harvard to play a much better brand of ball over the weekend. Princeton, with three victories and five defeats to its credit, stands fourth in the league, and Pennsylvania, with only one victory in six games, is in the cellar.

Coach Stahl has nominated Capt. Tom Healey, leading scholar athlete of the senior class, to start on the mound against Princeton. Healey defeated Princeton 11-8 at Princeton in April, and will try for his second league victory. The pitchers for the double-header on Saturday will be chosen from among Bury Ayres, Lou Clay, and Jack Schwede with Ayres the probable starter in the first of the two seven-inning games. Bub Fulton will do the Harvard catching.

Jones to Catch

Coach Bill Clarke of Princeton will decide at game time between Fred Rowe and Dan Carmichael, both seniors, for the pitching assignment. Senior Brooks Jones, who is hitting the ball at a lively pace, will do the catching. Princeton's outfield will have Bill MacCoy, sensational sophomore hitter, who is batting in the clean-up position; Norm Cosby, former Phillips Exeter Academy star; and Ben Tate. Capt. Jack Gefaell at first base, Fred Foote at second base, Stan Pearson at shortstop, and Dick Plumer at third base compose the infield.

The Penn team is led by three stars of its football team which defeated Harvard 22-7 in the Stadium last fall. Batting in the clean-up position and playing first base is Harlan Gustafson, the six-foot 3-inch, 195-pound end and captain of the football team; Frank Reagan, catching and batting third, was the versatile Pennsylvania back who scored the third touchdown against Harvard on an 11-yard run; and playing second base and batting fifth is Bill Koepsell, the brilliant Quaker halfback who threw touchdown passes of 36 yards and seven yards to Gustafson in the Harvard game.

Started Slowly

Around this trio, the veteran Penn. coach, Dr. Walter Cariss, has built his team which started slowly in League competition but which has developed fast in the last few weeks and will give Harvard a run for its money in the games Saturday. Dr. Cariss will choose his pitchers on Saturday from among Lin Fawley, a senior and veteran; Tony Caputo, a junior, who was Penn's leading pitcher a year ago; and Leo Kahn, another junior. Relief hurlers will be Larry Lower and John Horrocks. Playing with Gustafson and Koepsell in the Pennsylvania infield will be Bob Fortune at shortstop and Joe George at third base. Captain Charles Morris, Arnold Beinstein, a sophomore, and Bob McDonald play the outfield for Pennsylvania.

The Harvard Athletic Association announced yesterday that tickets for the game on Friday and the games on Saturday will be priced at 55 cents with no reserved seats.

Girls' Softball Opener Delayed

The opening date for girls' softball at the Boston Garden has been delayed five days, from May 23 to May 28, because of the attraction there on May 24. A complete set-up must be placed on the Garden floor, and Superintendent Bob Murphy doesn't feel that it can be done in one day.

No word has been received as yet from Commissioner Pat Rooney on who will form the opposition for the two Boston teams, the Olympets and Totem Pole Girls, in the season opener. An effort is being made to bring either the Fisk Girls of Chicopee Falls or the Franklin Cleaner Girls of Springfield. The Fisk team closed out the season last year here in Boston. The Pets defeated the Chicopee Falls team at that time by an 11-6 score after a battle that saw the lead change hands several times. Earlier in the year the Fisk Girls defeated the Pets once, and were in turn defeated by the Boston club. Boston's last win of the year established the Olympets as the top team in this State.

If the Franklin Cleaners make the trip to the Hub, it will be the second game in Boston. Last year they played here and were beaten by a 6-4 count. At that time they were playing under the name of the Alling Rubber Girls of Springfield. They were finalists in the State tourney at Worcester last summer.

Rooney discloses that the new league is now complete, and that the schedule is now being drawn up.

Huskies to Run Against Bates This Saturday

Capt. Frank Mascianica and Jake Wiren will be head men as Northeastern seeks its first outdoor track victory Saturday against Bates at Lewiston. The Huskies scored a 17-point decision over the Bobcats indoors last winter and hope to repeat.

Indoors Mascianica won the 600, but on Saturday he will compete in the quarter and half. Wiren won the weight and broad jump against Bates indoors, but on Saturday he will throw the hammer, discus, and shot. He won the shot and discus throws against New Hampshire.

Other Husky hopes are George Shanker in both high and low hurdles, Francis Corcoran and Jack Caswell in the sprints, Colby Kelley in the mile, and Mike Prohodsky in the two-mile.

The Husky field event performers supporting Wiren will be Ralph Coleman and Arthur Field in the high jump and pole vault, and Phil Newman in the javelin. Newman has been throwing the spear around 180 feet and may be a factor in the New England meet next wek. The dual competition will be a tune-up for the New England's at Springfield a week from Friday and Saturday. Neither college wil have a chance for the team title, but both hope to place several individuals.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	5	2	0	1.000
Wilson	7	1	0	1.000
Galehouse	3	1	0	1.000
Hash	9	3	1	.750
Bagby	5	2	1	.667
Harris	4	2	1	.667
Dickman	6	3	2	.600
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Posedel	5	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	5	1	3	.250
Sullivan	6	1	3	.250
Barnicle	5	0	0	.000
Errickson	5	0	0	.000
Piechota	2	0	0	.000
Coffman	6	0	1	.000
Javery	4	0	1	.000
Callahan	2	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Harvard Player Wins N. E. Title On Brown Courts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16 (AP)—Harvard and Williams divided titular honors in the 41st annual New England intercollegiate tennis championships completed on the Brown University courts here yesterday. Langdon Gilkey of Harvard took the singles crown while Peter Shonk and Wilson Barnes of Williams annexed the doubles diadem.

Gilkey, upset winner over his own team's captain, Dave Burt, in this morning's semifinals, took the measure of Robert Freedman of Yale in the singles final, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1. The Williams pair of Shonk and Barnes, playing as a team for only the third time, won quite handily from a Harvard duo, John Palfrey and Jack Stewart, 6—4, 9—7. The doubles final was cut to a two-out-of-three match by mutual agreement of all principals.

Shonk and Barnes gained the final in the team division by eliminating Phil Steckler and Spencer Ehrman of Yale. Palfrey and Stewart advanced via an upset triumph over their Harvard mates Burt and Gilkey who were top-seeded in the doubles.

Singles Final

Langdon Gilkey, Harvard, defeated Robert Freedman, Yale, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles Final

Peter Shonk and Wilson Barnes, Williams, defeated John Palfrey and Jack Stewart, Harvard, 6—4, 9—7.

Tenth Anniversary of Night Baseball Shows Big Progress

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Ten years ago the critics of night baseball called it a "fly by night" idea when the first night game in the minor leagues was played at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 2, 1930. Yet this year seven out of ten games in the minors will be played under artificial light. Eight major league clubs have illuminated their parks to date and two or three more have night baseball under consideration.

In another 10 or 15 years baseball may even be played under roofs with indirect lighting and conditioned weather, according to Robert J. Swackhamer, General Electric engineer, who has grown up with the night game and designed more than 120 systems in the minor leagues. Such developments would be brought about by a desire to accommodate the baseball fans and to maintain attendances.

Drop in Receipts

A drop in gate receipts at daylight games hastened the development of night games, Mr. Swackhamer explains. As the game progresses other sources of entertainment may attempt to lure away the night customers which will lead to further developments to maintain gate receipts, he believes.

"I'd rather see a ball game in the daytime," the engineer said, "but the fact remains that I haven't the time nor have thousands of other fans who must work during daylight hours. Night games have been the solution to this problem."

First Trials

Asked how the first practical baseball lighting system was developed at Lynn, Mass., in 1923, Mr. Swackhamer declared it was partly accidental in origin. General Electric engineers were asked to illuminate the company's athletic field for its opening celebration. While the engineers were making the lighting installation some youngsters of the neighborhood began to play baseball on the field, with the aid of the new high-intensity lighting. These kids, according to Mr. Swackhamer, played for a couple of evenings and with so little trouble in following the ball that the engineers began to give serious thought to night baseball. They designed their illumination accordingly, with the result that 5,000 persons saw a seven-inning ball game the night of Aug. 27, and 6,000 more saw a night football game under the same lights on Oct. 21. This was all in 1923.

It was not until May 2, 1930, that night baseball was introduced for the first time into the organized ranks of the national pastime at Des Moines, Iowa. The idea had been tried, rather unsuccessfully because of inadequate lighting equipments, in 1883 at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1909 in Cincinnati, and in 1919 at Comiskey Park, Chicago At Des Moines, the valuable experience gained through the General Electric experiments at West Lynn, Massachusetts, was put to good use.

Majors Come In

The major leagues finally succumbed to night ball when the Cincinnati "Reds" installed lights in 1935, and played to four times as many cash customers at seven night games as they did seven comparable day games. The Brooklyn "Dodgers" joined the ranks of the night players in 1938. Now Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago have installed lighting systems in the American League and Pittsburgh and New York in the National League. The St. Louis "Browns" and "Cardinals" also have signed for a system at Sportsman's Park where both major league clubs will play night ball.

Night baseball landed in the "hall of fame" at the National Baseball Museum at Cooperstown, N. Y., last year. A painting of the first night game at Des Moines was presented to the Museum by Mr. Swackhamer.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Club.	Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Tigers		16	47	5	22	.468
Walker, Dodgers		14	43	7	17	.395
Wright, White Sox		22	92	15	36	.391
Hayes, Philadelphia		21	69	12	27	.391
Gustine, Pirates		13	50	6	19	.380
Lombardi, Reds		20	77	14	29	.377

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Trosky, Indians	8	Mize, Cardinals	9
Foxx, Red Sox	8	S. Martin, Cards	4
Kuhel, White Sox	6	Werber, Reds	4

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Mize, Cardinals	21
Walker, Senators	23	Lombardi, Reds	20
Trosky, Indians	19	Young, Giants	20

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia postponed, rain.

American League

New York at Chicago, postponed, rain.
Washington at Cleveland postponed, rain.
Philadelphia at Detroit, postponed, rain.
Boston at St. Louis.

Browns Release Catcher

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Outright release of Catch Sam Harshany to the San Antonio club of the Texas League is announced by the St. Louis Browns. The release cut the Brownie roster to 25, the limit.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

St. John's 9, Manhattan 6.
Wesleyan 5, Massachusetts State 4, (13 innings).
Navy 5, West Virginia 4.
St. Michael's 16, Middlebury 4.
Syracuse 10 Cornell 1.
Bates 5, Maine 0.
Trinity 4, Lowell Textile 3.
Fordham 5, Temple 4.
N. Y. U. 10 Army 9.
Yale 1, Columbia 0.
Holy Cross 1, Amherst 0.
Northeastern 7, Clark 2.
Bucknell 4, Lebanon Valley 1.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Hofstra 5. (10 innings.)
Drexel 5, Ursinus 1.
Lafayette 10 Lehigh 1.
Muhlenberg 14, Gettysburg 11.
North Carolina 26, Duke 3.
Providence 9, Boston College 8.
Pratt 14, Stevens Tech 3.
Rutgers 4, Susquehanna 1.
Washington (Md.) 13, West Maryland 4.

Boston Box Score

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	1	1	3	1	2	0
Herman 2b	4	0	1	1	4	3	0
Gleeson cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Leiber rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dallessandro lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Russell 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Todd c	4	0	3	3	5	1	0
Mattick ss	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
French p	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	33	2	7	10	27	7	3
BOSTON							
Sisti, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wartsler, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	1
Loane, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
West, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Ross, rf	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Scarsella, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Lopez, c	3	0	0	0	8	2	0
Miller, ss	3	0	1	1	5	3	1
Strincevich, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	30	0	2	2	27	13	4

*Batted for Strincevich in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Runs batted in, Hack, Herman. Two-base hit, Gleeson. Three-base hit, Hack. Hits, off Hassett, 6 in 8 innings; off Errickson, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Boston 4, Chicago 6. Stolen bases, Loane, Sisti. Base on balls, by French, by Strincevich 2. Struck out, by Strincevich 7, by French 4. Double plays, Warstler, Miller and Scarsella 2. Losing pitcher, Strincevich. Time, 1h. 43m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Barr. Attendance, 1919.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

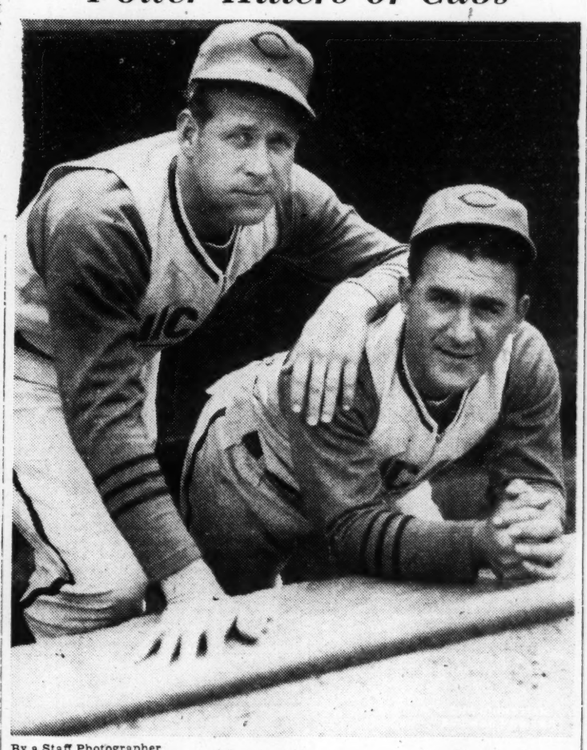
	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	21	90	34	.378
Cramer	23	105	38	.362
Williams	23	89	31	.348
Foxx	23	80	24	.300
Doerr	23	95	25	.263
Tabor	23	90	23	.256
Peacock	11	26	6	.231
Cronin	23	80	16	.200
Desautels	18	55	10	.182
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	5	4	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Warstler	10	18	7	.389
Ross	19	74	25	.337
Scarsella	16	55	18	.327
Miller	19	68	21	.309
Lopez	16	52	16	.308
Rowell	18	52	15	.288
Hassett	19	70	18	.257
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	12	25	6	.240
Loane	10	14	3	.214
West	18	68	14	.206
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Sisti	9	21	2	.095
Majeski	3	3	0	.000
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

John Cobb's record-shattering automobile has a slip-stream construction which forces air to flow up and over the car, exerting a downward pressure which helps hold it on the track at high speeds.

Power Hitters of Cubs



By a Staff Photographer

Hank Leiber and Dominic Dallessandro

Leiber, formerly with the Giants, has been the main spark of the Chicago Cub offense this spring. He is Gabby Hartnett's center fielder. Dallessandro is the diminutive outfielder who once belonged to the Red Sox. He is now playing left field for the Cubs.

Sports Around the Hub

Encouraging Crimson Reports

Members of the Harvard Varsity Club heard encouraging reports from the football, crew, and track coaches at the annual spring sports luncheon yesterday.

Coaches Dick Harlow, Tom Bolles, and Jaakko Mikkola spoke well of their respective team chances. Harlow reported the best spring practice session, Bolles indicated that the crew would likely equal that of last season, and Mikkola was warm in praise of the co-operation among his track team members.

* * *

The N. E. A. A. A. U. will run its fourth annual Salisbury Beach Marathon on Memorial Day under the auspices of the Salisbury Beach Chamber of Commerce. Most of the headline Marathon runners are scheduled to be present for the grind over the official Marathon distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, including Tarzan Brown, Leslie Pawson, Johnny Kelley, and Gerard Cote, all former winners of the B. A. A. classic.

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The Board of Managers of the N. E. A. A. A. U. will hold its May meeting at the Hotel Lenox next Monday evening.

* * *

Yesterday's singles results in the women's State tennis championships at The Country Club found Kay Winthrop winning her way to one semifinal bracket with a 5—7, 6—2, 6—2 victory over Mrs. Philip Theopold, and Emily Lincoln stroking her way to the other bracket with a 6—2, 7—5 victory over Virginia Ellis. Results in the doubles were as follows: Dorothy Wightman and "Cissy" Madden defeated Evelyn Soule and Clara Jackson, 6—0, 6—1 in a delayed first-round match; Misses Wightman and Madden defeated Mrs. J. L. Bermer and Mrs. S. T. Crawford 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. George Wightman and Kay Winthrop defeated Mrs. Kendall Preston and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, 6—2, 6—1; Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Philip Theopold defeated Helen Jackson and Mrs. William Herron 6—1, 6—3.

* * *

Mixed doubles at The Country Club, which got under way yesterday, found the following results: Evelyn Soule and James Roberts defeated Mrs. Philip Theopold and Quincy A. Shaw 6—3, 6—2; Kay Winthrop and Edward McKnight defeated Mrs. George Cabot and George B. Blake 7—5, 6—4; Virginia Ellis and Edward Nash defeated Ann Motley and Howard Wood 6—0, 6—2; and Polly Morrow and Brooks Fenno defeated Mrs. H. P. Gray and Sargent Collier 6—4, 6—1.

* * *

Boston College made eight hits and eight runs, but committed eight errors yesterday to lose to Providence College 9-8 at Newton . . . Northeastern tripped up Clark at Worcester 7-2 in baseball yesterday behind the three-hit pitching of Eddie Barry and Charlie Foster . . . Jack Creamer, brilliant Holy Cross sophomore, gave Amherst five hits to best Bob Williams, Lord Jeff ace, 1-0 . . . Williams gave up but three hits . . . Ed Dagnino of Bear Hill won first gross and Frank Adler won first net in the first division of the annual New England left-handed golf tournament at Wollaston yesterday . . . The first New England intercollegiate golf driving championship will be held tomorrow night at Ted Madden's driving range in Brighton . . . The contest will feature accuracy as well as distance.

Jones Let Go by Cardinals

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals have announced the outright release of Outfielder Morris Jones to their Columbus American Association farm. Jones was obtained from the New York Giants during the training season and his release brought the Cardinals within the 25-player limit.

Almada Goes to Coast

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The Sacramento club reports that Mel Almada, veteran major league outfielder, has been obtained on option from the Rochester club of the International League.

Almada was sent to Rochester by the Brooklyn Dodgers this year.

Dorsett Is Sent Out

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Milwaukee baseball club announces that Pitcher Cal Dorsett has been sent to the Wilkes-Barre club of the Eastern League on option and that Ralph Winegarner, who had been optioned to Wilkes-Barre, has been sold to Toledo.

Wade Sold to Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Toledo Mudhens of the American Association have obtained Jake Wade, southpaw hurler, from the St. Louis Browns. Formerly with Detroit and the Red Sox, he won one game and lost six for St. Louis last season.

Pitchers Have Innings in Major League Baseball for a Change—Sidelines

Cincinnati Regains League Lead Defeating Dodgers 5-2

By the Associated Press

Sometimes it's a little hard to believe, but the National League still is a pitchers' league. The games yesterday would have satisfied any doubters.

The Cincinnati Reds beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 5-2 on the five-hit hurling of Gene Thompson and a merry-go-round in the first inning; Larry French held the Boston Bees to two hits as the Chicago Cubs triumphed 2-0; lean Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants kept eight hits well scattered in penning up the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-2, and Kirby Higbe, the Philadelphia speedballer, easily whipped the St. Louis Cardinals 6-3 on 11 hits.

Reds on Top

The game at Brooklyn, which put the Reds back on top in the see-saw race for the league lead, started out like a whirlwind with Cincinnati sending 11 men to the plate and scoring all its five runs. Yet the McKechnie men got only four hits in the big blast.

Bill Werber led off with a home run against Whitlow Wyatt, two walks and a single filled the bases and Bill Hershberger quickly cleared them with a triple. Then Van Mungo took over and John Rizzo hit his first pitch for another run—Cincinnati's last.

Thompson Effective

Thompson had his sinker working perfectly and would have had a shut-out except for a letup in the third when Herman Franks doubled and a walk and two singles scored both Brooklyn runs. Excluding the hits, only three balls were hit to the outfield all afternoon off the young Cincinnati comer.

French's southpaw slants had Boston helpless, but Nick Strincevich nearly matched him. For six innings each gave up only one single. The Chicago runs came in the eighth when an error put French on first, a triple by Stanley Hack brought him home, and a single by Bill Herman scored Hack. Altogether Strincevich allowed six hits and struck out seven before giving away to a pinch hitter in the eighth. The loss was Boston's fifth straight.

Two Home Runs

The only runs Hubbell permitted the Pirates were home runs by Lee Handley on the first pitch of the game and by Bob Elliott in the fourth inning. The 36-year-old left-hander used his screwball sparingly, but kept the game always under control. Joe Moore gave him a margin in the third with a two-run homer and after Pittsburgh tied up the score in the fourth, the Giants pushed across one run in the fifth and two in the seventh.

Mace Brown, who was charged with the loss, and Dick Lanahan held the Giants to seven hits, but were always in hot water because each of the Pirate infielders contrived to make an error during the game.

Higbe's assignment against the Cardinals was a snap after the Phillies slapped out six singles for six runs in the second inning. As a result he never had to bear down very hard and even three runs for St. Louis in the fifth on Joe Orengo's home run, two singles and a double by Johnny Mize didn't create much of a stir.

The victory strengthened Philadelphia's grip on fifth place.

All games in the American League were postponed because of rain and cold weather.

De Correvont and Hapac Feature Big Ten Hitting

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With the second highest run production record for the Big Ten baseball season Northwestern over last week end went into the lead in the conference by scoring two consecutive victories over last year's champions from the University of Iowa. It took 10 innings in the second game to turn the trick, but now there are but four more games to go and with the run production the Wildcats have had this far they certainly stand an excellent chance of staying at the top.

The second place Illinois team is first in run production, but the pitching has not held up so well, and so the 23 runs they are in the lead is not enough to give them the No. 1 spot in the standing.

Two names have continued to dominate the headlines with the record they are making as hitters. In the series with Iowa the outstanding Northwestern batter was our old friend of football headlines, "Bill" De Correvont. In the first game he hit a home run, a triple and two singles to help his team to a one-sided victory. On the same day in the game between Purdue and Illinois played at Lafayette, "Bill" Hapac of basketball headlines from Illinois hit a home run, two triples and single, which is pretty fine producing in a league from which many players step in to high-class league jobs and occasionally the majors.

These incidents are the evidence for the statement made many times that when you find a star in athletics, he could probably do well in any sports activity because of the co-ordination that is present in his make up. Many good boys never reach stardom, even though they have great physical ability because they do not "click" fast enough, which is just another way of saying the necessary co-ordination is not present.

♦ ♦ ♦

During the early spring the swimming team of the University of Michigan, then National Collegiate champions, won the National A. A. U. championship and the title of the best team in America. Now another National Collegiate championship team has won the National A. A. U. championship. This time it is the gymnastic team from the University of Illinois, which has won the right to call themselves the best in America. Teams were entered from New Jersey and California, not to mention all the intermediate cities and so this was truly a national competition.

The Swiss Turnverein of Union City, New Jersey, who were last year's national champions did not place in the first four this year. In third place was the team from Penn State, and in fourth place were the boys from Ohio State, giving the collegians three of the first four places.

The individuals in the All-Around competition were led, however, by George Wheeler of the First United Presbyterian community house, Pittsburgh, Penn. He was closely followed by Arthur Pitt of the Swiss Turnverein, who was considerably in front of the only collegian, Paul Fina, University of Illinois, to place in the first four.

♦ ♦ ♦

The national soccer championship was not settled here in Chicago as originally scheduled last Sunday, when Baltimore and Chicago met, and the national commission has to decide what to do about it. The winner of the John Dewar Trophy, emblematic of the American championship, is regularly decided by playing two games between the winner of the eastern section and the winner of the western section. The team scoring the greater number of goals in the two games is declared the winner. But it didn't work out that way this time because neither team scored in the game played in Baltimore over a week ago and in Chicago the regular period ended in a 2-2 tie. After a 30-minute overtime neither team had scored the needed point, and so were ordered to continue play. The Baltimore team believed they had enough soccer for one day and left the field, thereby leaving the championship up in the air and a job for the national commission.

♦ ♦ ♦

Five Chicago high schools have entered the second annual Chicago Interscholastic rowing regatta, which will be held in the Lincoln Park Boat Club lagoon on June 9. The competition will be between the boys from Amundsen, Lane Tech, Schurz, Lake View and Waller, with indications that in another year several more schools will be added to the list, and rowing will become a major sport competition.

Charles R. Miner, one of the leaders of the Lincoln Park Boat Club, now made up of the older men, who have retained a love for the sport, has a plan to effect the organization of the Central States Rowing Association, and has called a meeting for the night of June 8, at which he hopes to have representatives from a number of the cities of the Middle West where rowing is now established.

The plan is to especially promote schoolboy activities in cities like Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and also the inland towns and cities that are on large bodies of water. The organization will be asked to promote a schoolboy regatta each year beginning with 1941.

For many years now Chicago has been a leader in every type of water activity but rowing, and now the youth being given an opportunity to learn the sport, it should be but a few years when the oarsmen from this vicinity will rank with the best.

Ed Felt

National League

Team—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	16	5	.762
Brooklyn	15	5	.750
New York	12	9	.571
Chicago	12	11	.521
Philadelphia	8	11	.421
St. Louis	6	15	.318
Boston	6	13	.316
Pittsburgh	6	14	.300

Results May 15

Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 2.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	17	6	.739
Cleveland	14	8	.636
Detroit	12	11	.522
Philadelphia	11	12	.478
Washington	10	13	.435
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Chicago	9	13	.409
New York	7	14	.333

Results May 15

All games postponed.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

Seton Hall 70, Brooklyn College 69.
Holy Cross 88½, Brown 46½.
Dickinson 82½, Susquehanna 43½.
Delaware 60 5-6, Drexel 56 1-6.
Franklin and Marshall 70, Juniata 56.
La Salle 74, St. Joseph's 52.
Villanova 85, Rider 45.
Western Maryland 78, American U. 30.

'Sweet Swinger' —By Pap'

CLAYTON HEAFNER —THE NORTH CAROLINA SENSATION STEPPED FROM A CANDY STORE TO GAIN GOLF FAME !!
FORE
IN THE OAKLAND OPEN, HE CLIMBED A TREE TO MAKE AN UNUSUAL SHOT—IN THE SAME TOURNAMENT, HE MADE A HOLE-IN-ONE TO GAIN SECOND MONEY !!
HE TURNED IN A 66 FOR THE THIRD ROUND OF THE NATIONAL OPEN LAST YEAR.
PAP'

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Big blond Clayton Heafner, North Carolina's latest golf star, walked out of his job in a candy shop in Linville, N. C., to make a dramatic and colorful splash in big-league golf—and the small town youngster proceeded to make good in a big way.

In the national open at Philadelphia last summer, Heafner created a sensation by turning in a 66 on the third round. He blew as high as the planes he travels in to compete, though, and blasted himself right out of the tournament on the final round with an 80. He simply smiled and said he would charge that up to experience.

Heafner didn't win a single major title over the winter Gold Trail, but he learned control and acquired the knack of making imporatnt money with his woods and irons. In 11 winter tournaments, the hefty Southerner drew blanks only twice, picking up some nice change in each of the others. His gross added up to considerably more than $2,500. "At least," he grinned, "I haven't been going hungry."

His biggest haul was at Los Angeles, his second start, when a second place netted him $900. Only a 65 by Lawson Little on the final round deprived him of first place money.

Heafner blames only himself for not winning the Oakland open, where he had to be satisfied with a tie for second. That was the tourney in which Heafner emulated Tarzan on the twelfth hole, climbing a tree to make an unusual shot. He's been posing in trees making trick shots ever since until he blushes at the mere mention of the incident.

"Everything screwy happened in that tournament," Heafner explains. "I had a hole-in-one. I had one 12-foot putt and actually hit my toe with my putter, the ball just rolling a foot. And then, without lining up the putt, I tapped it in the can. I missed more short putts at Oakland than I've ever missed in 72 holes."

In the 54-hole Phoenix open, Heafner shot a 207 and earned third money. He shared sixth money with Lloyd Mangrum in the $5,000 Texas open. In the remaining events, he managed to do well enough.

—Pap'

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Larry French, Cubs—Shut out Bees on two hits in obtaining his fifth victory of season.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Kept eight hits scattered safely in beating Pirates, 5-2.

Gene Thompson, Reds—Pitched five-hit victory over Dodgers after Cincinnati batted around in first inning.

Kirby Higbe, Phillies—Spaced 11 hits effectively and fanned four in leading Philadelphia to 6-3 victory over Cards.

Kilmarnock Wins

GLASGOW, May 16 (AP)—Kilmarnock defeated Rangers 3-1 and Motherwell whipped Partick Thistle 6-1 in Scottish West football matches yesterday.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

American International 6, Clark 3.
Army 5, Dartmouth 4.
Bucknell 7, Dickinson 2.
Lafayette 5, Haverford 4.
Navy 9, Georgetown 0.
Penn 5, Princeton 4.
Stevens Tech 8, Upsala 1.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

Syracuse 4½, Cornell 4½, (tie)
Williams 7, Wesleyan 2.
Lehigh 6, Lafayette 3.
Union 7½, Hamilton 1½.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Heard Among Big League Players

Caught between the bases . . . Remember the good old days when you could use a baseball pass without paying a tax? . . . The Brooklyn Dodgers have raised their service charge to 40 cents . . . Including the Government tax, that makes a total of 50 cents on each "free" ticket . . . However, any fan should be willing to pay 50 cents for a grandstand seat to see the Dodgers right now . . . Everybody is concerned about the Yankees except—you guessed it—the Yankees . . . Incidentally, the Yanks think that Cleveland will finish in front of the Red Sox.

Fred Fitzsimmons, the rotund Dodger of knuckleball fame, needs six more victories to reach the 200 level . . . This is his sixteenth year in the National League . . . He has 139 defeats . . . Lefty Grove's win at Griffith Stadium on opening day was his 287th . . . Bob Seeds, who has protruding teeth, claims to be the only man in baseball who can "eat an apple through a picket fence or pie out of a jug" . . . Joe Beggs of Cincinnati is the Moe Berg of the National League . . . He can speak a half dozen languages.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those fellows you see running for cover are the ones who said Derringer and Walters would not carry the mound burden for Bill McKechnie this year . . . Today's query: Who holds the National League record for assists by a shortstop in a single season? . . . Answer somewhere below . . . Woody Rich is doing no better in the American Association than he did with the Red Sox . . . Bill Terry still maintains that Cleveland had the best balanced club coming North this spring that he ever saw . . . Which puts Oscar Vitt in an interesting position.

♦ ♦ ♦

The first 1940 night game in the American League is booked at St. Louis, May 24, with the Indians playing the supporting role . . . No. 1 for the National League comes on May 22, with the Cubs at Philadelphia . . . Don't blame Frankie Frisch for the early failures of the Pittsburgh club . . . He is a manager, not a magician . . . It begins to look as if Babe Young is the first baseman Bill Terry was searching for . . . The Reds will give a cash prize of $50 to the person submitting the most attractive design for their championship pennant . . . Second prize is 10 box seats for flag raising day, May 26.

♦ ♦ ♦

Answer to above query: Glenn Wright of Pittsburgh accepted 601 assists in 153 games during the 1924 season . . . Rival players say Harry Danning is the sparkplug of the Giants . . . And Harry agrees with them . . . Ten years ago today Washington defeated the Athletics twice and took over first place in the American League . . . This is Mel Ott's fifteenth season in the majors and he is only 31 years old . . . Despite Joe Cronin's recent words that "Gene Desautels is the most underrated catcher in baseball," the Red Sox still need help behind the plate.

♦ ♦ ♦

Have you noticed how many promising young left-hand pitchers there are scattered around the majors this spring? . . . The list includes Mickey Harris of the Red Sox, Harold Newhouser and Tom Seats of the Tigers, Emil Bildilli of the Browns, Herman Besse of the Athletics, Ernie White of the Cardinals and Dick Lanahan at Pittsburgh—almost another monopoly for the American League . . . Benny McCoy, Connie Mack's new second baseman, is an expert with the bow and arrow.

♦ ♦ ♦

Martin Marion, young Cardinal shortstop, once won a high school game in Atlanta, Ga., by hitting a home run off Jim Bagby . . . The Louisville Slugger people have edited an interesting little booklet on bats and batters . . . It can be secured by writing to Hillerich & Bradsby Company, Louisville, Ky. . . . That series at Brooklyn between the Dodgers and Reds couldn't have been more attractive to Ebbets Field customers if it had been an October classic.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

International League

Buffalo 8, Newark 6.
Rochester 8, Jersey City 1.
Toronto 2-1, Baltimore 0-3.
Syracuse at Montreal, postponed.

American Association

Kansas City 12, St. Paul 5.
Minneapolis at Milwaukee Postponed. (Only games scheduled.)

Texas League

Houston 4, San Antonio 2.
Dallas 13, Oklahoma City 2.
Tulsa 7, Fort Worth 2.
Beaumont 8, Shreveport 4.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 5, San Diego 3.
Portland 16-2, Seattle 4-3.
Oakland 7, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 4, Hollywood 1.

Southern Association

Nashville 18, Little Rock 7.
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 13, Chattanooga 11.
Memphis at Knoxville, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 7, Albany 3.
Scranton 5, Springfield 4 (10 innings).
Hartford 12, Wilkes-Barre 5.
Binghamton 5, Williamsport 4.

U. S. G. A. Increases Qualifying Cities

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased interest in the national public links golf championship has caused the U. S. G. A. to list sectional qualifying tests in 40 cities this year, seven more than last year.

The qualifying rounds will be played on dates between July 5 and 8. The tournament is scheduled July 22-27 at the Rackham Golf Course in Detroit.

Among the 10 qualifying points are Nashville, Tenn., and Norfolk, Va.

Previous qualifying points have been shifted from Hartford, Conn., to Worcester, Mass.; and Asheville, Durham and Charleston (Carolinas) to Pinehurst.

Reds Buy Two Hawks

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Mike Karakas, stellar goalie, and Ab Demarco, young forward, were purchased from the Chicago Black Hawks May 15 by the Rhode Island Reds, it was announced by Lou Pieri, head of the local hockey team.

Both men played here on loan last season when the Reds won the International-American League championship.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

Princeton 9, Army 6.
Williams 12, Union 1.
Dartmouth 20, Springfield 8.
Rutgers 6, Manhattan 3.

Chess Lead Assumed By Reshevsky

By F. R. Chevalier

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Winning four games in the last two sessions of the play in the championship tournament of the United States Chess Federation, now in progress at the Hotel Astor, Samuel Reshevsky now leads the field and is in a good position to duplicate his successes in the two previous championship tournaments.

His victim in the 14th round was A. S. Pinkus, and the titleholder put forth his best effort thus far in the tournament to defeat him. At a critical stage in the midgame of a Queen's Pawn Game, Reshevsky apparently abandoned his Queen's Pawn. Pinkus accepted it only to discover that he could not stop Reshevsky's Queen's Knight's Pawn. For a moment, it looked as though he might, but a second sacrifice proved decisive and Reshevsky scored in 34 moves.

Reuben Fine, another favorite in this tournament, who has the distinction of being the only master to defeat World Champion Alekhine twice in a single tournament, in the AVRO tournament held in the Netherlands, trails by only a half point. In the 14th round, he had a comparatively easy time of it, since his youthful opponent, G. Littman, of Miami, Fla., soon went astray in meeting Fine's Alekhine defense.

The sensation of the round was Weaver Adams, Boston expert, who played brilliantly to defeat I. Kashdan, who previous to his loss to Reshevsky in the 13th round led the field. A French defense developed into a blocked pawn position, with Adams's pawns slanting towards Kashdan's castled king. While Kashdan was preparing to break through on the Queen's side, Adams was massing on his King's Knight's file. A sacrifice of a knight netted Adams three pawns, and since his attack continued unabated, Kashdan was not able to stop the pawn advance, and resigned in 36 moves.

The only other games of the round to have a decisive result were won by S. Bernstein from A. Simonson, and A. Denker from P. Woliston. Simonson lost on the time limit, but was a pawn behind at the time and would probably have lost in due time anyhow. Denker handled the mid-game of a Queen's Pawn Opening adroitly and won a pawn, which was enough. Draws were played by G. Shainswit and H. Seidman, and M. Hanauer and A. Kupchik. D. Polland and F. Reinfeld adjourned.

U. S. Chess Standing

Players	Won	Lost
Reshevsky	11	2
Fine	10½	2½
Kashdan	9½	4½
Pinkus	9	5
Kupchik	8	5
Simonson	7½	5½
Denker	7½	6½
Adams	6	7
Green	5½	5½
Reinfeld	5½	7½
Shainswit	5½	7½
Bernstein	5½	7½
Pollono	5	7
Hanauer	5	7
Seidman	5	8
Littman	2	11
Woliston	2	11

Florida Sees Hope of Girl Tennis Star Winning Title

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Last week's state high school championship tennis tournament for girls far eclipsed the boys' meeting held here two weeks ago. At least the final in the girls' proved to be a tennis match, rather than a "pat-ball" affair as in the boys.'

Expressionless, methodical and hard-hitting Doris Hart of Gesu High, age 14, playing equally hard-hitting and three times champion, Nellie Sheer, provided a match that found the sparce spectators gathered for the final applauding continually at amazing shot returns and placements.

Miss Hart's three-set win, after being down 3—6 in the first set, was a spectacular upset for the rangy freshman from Miami over her traditional inter-city rival from Miami Beach High, Miss Sheer, a senior. It broke Miss Sheer's attempt for a four-year reign in state high school championships, and started young Miss Hart off on the right foot towards a four-year monopoly.

Sixth Ranking

After only one year of tournament tennis, Miss Hart gained a sixth-ranking in national girls' tennis last season. Her stinging shots capably abetted by perfect form in all departments stamp this young lassie as one of the coming women "greats" so early in her career.

Lacking only in speed, she makes up for this handicap by aggressiveness and forcing offensive shots. Her all-round game is surprising in its accuracy and steadiness.

Already she has the desire to become a champion, and this summer hopes to make the important eastern tournaments "if I am invited."

Five Years Ago

Five years ago she began playing tennis. Last year in her first tournament season, Miss Hart annexed the Arkansas State women's, North Carolina women's, Memphis Park's women's, and the Lakeland (Florida) women's championships. In the national girl's championships at Philadelphia last summer, she was beaten by Pat Canning, champion, in the semifinal round.

This winter, after losing to Sarah Palfrey Fabyan in the Roney Plaza tournament at Miami Beach 10—8, 6—3, Mrs. Fabyan spoke glowingly of the promise of the young lady.

Florida has long awaited a prospective women's champion, leaving these honors to California in the past; but in Doris Hart its devotees hold great hope. With the experience of many more matches in the next four or five years, Miss Hart should become one of the nation's leading players, for at 14 she now possesses all the necessary shots and competitive fire.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rollins College once again won the Florida collegiate baseball championship when last week Coach Jack McDowall's nine blanked Florida University, 3—0. The first in the two-game series at Gainesville last week-end was postponed as rain interrupted play in the third inning, but the next day southpaw Jim Lease limited the Gators to four hits in leading the Tars to the state title.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sanford's imposing array of sluggers and fine pitching power is once again being felt in the Florida State baseball Class D league this year. After running away with the championship last year, the Celerfeds appear likely to repeat their performance, although lacking its two star pitchers of a year ago, Sid Hudson, now with Washington Senators, and "Dopey" Dean playing for Chattanooga.

♦ ♦ ♦

Each week brings new compliments to Florida's new football mentor, Tom Lieb, former Notre Dame player and coach. Lieb in making personal appearances at high schools, athletic clubs and civic groups throughout the State has completely captivated Florida's sports-loving public.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lieb's tour of the State at this time is a determined effort on his part to attract promising high school footballers to the state institution. He is building Florida's future football machine from the "ground up."

♦ ♦ ♦

There are those people warning against Lieb's sudden popularity. They point out the same situation occurred when Josh Cody, recently resigned head coach, first came to Gator-land. We somehow feel that Lieb is smart enough to overcome such a similar occurrence.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rollins' undergraduates and friends gave their crew a great send-off last Sunday for their trip to the Dad Vail regatta held at Springfield, Mass., this Saturday. Coach U. T. Bradley's strong eight was scheduled to race Manhattan yesterday in New York while en route to the small college regatta.

Wendell Davis

Manhattan Wins

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Stepping up its stroke in the last quarter mile to a blazing 40-beat, Manhattan College's varsity crew yesterday swept to a one-quarter length victory over Rollins College of Winter Park, Fla., in a dual test on the murky Harlem River.

The Jaspers rowed the Henley distance of one and five-sixteenths miles in six minutes flat, one-tenth of a second better than their rivals.

White Sox Cut Squad

CHICAGO (AP)—Don Kolloway, young second baseman, has been released on option by the Chicago White Sox to Oklahoma City of the Texas League. Release of Kolloway, a resident of Blue Island, Ill., brought the White Sox to one under the player limit.

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The Home Forum

In Green Pastures

WHEN I WAS old enough to go to school, my grandmother taught me the whole of the Twenty-Third Psalm in Gaelic and English. Gaelic was her native tongue, but she spoke both languages equally well. There was one particular line of that beautiful Psalm which became more real to me than anything else I learned in later life: "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures." I always spoke the words with great conviction; for I knew the delight of green fields where one could roll and play, and afterwards lie down and be perfectly happy in the cool fresh grass.

I liked the stillness around me and inside me. There was only the anvil tinkle from the smithy to assure me that I was safe and near the cluster of houses in the village. Other sounds belonged to that magic calm that lapped over me in great gentle waves. The chuckle of the burn, a stone's throw away, and all the throbbing music of birds singing.

* * *

Although I was shy of speaking of it, the stillness inside me was just as wonderful. I know now that it was a mental calm, that made me feel at one with the birds and the fields, the flowers and the stream. As I lay stretched out on the green field, I would say over to myself the next line of the Twenty-Third Psalm. How full of meaning it became when I glanced down at the burn water glinting in the warm sun: "He leadeth me beside the still waters." With the rhythm of the land all around me, it almost seemed as if a hand were slipped into mine. Then my world was complete.

But the babble of other children from the village would rouse me from peace. They were going down the way of the burn, where the primroses grew. It was the signal for me to bestir myself if I were to gather some, too. But I disliked to think that the "still waters" would be disturbed by the stones we would throw in after we had plucked the flowers to our hearts' content.

* * *

The banks of the burn were starred with primroses. They grew round the boles of the willow trees, and even in the moist and muddy hollows which the cattle made when they came down to drink the water. In the wettest parts, there were lush beds of kingcups, with glossy leaves and sappy stems. Some of the flowers floated their golden saucers upon the stream. Because they were often out of reach, we had to take our bare feet and wade into the burn to pick them.

Blue forget-me-nots, that looked like bits of the spring sky, grew near the primroses, and the cuckoo-flower, which was like a drift of lilac mist along the ground. I never grew tired of the pale freshness of the burnside primroses. Somehow they fitted best into my picture of the Psalm I knew by heart. "Still waters," and "green pastures," and the innocent faces of yellow primroses were all bound up in the beauty of those spring days. After the primroses, I liked best the newly-opened cowslips that grew in the field where the young lambs romped with each other. Cowslips were so sweet to smell, so easy to pick. They always set me thinking of hundreds of brimstone butterflies, resting on the green grass.

* * *

Early in summer, buttercups and daisies spangled the field. They grew so thick that my green pastures were like an alpine garden. But I liked them best when the grass was lush and green, when flowers kept themselves apart by the burn. For, in my childish mind, I could not bear to think that anything would cover up a single foot of the field I always regarded as "The Lord's My Shepherd" pasture.

M. H.

Huckleberry Wind

Here is a wind that used to blow in summer
From the drenched pasture—
From the jeweled corn rows—
And from the acres of huckleberries
(You must recall those lanky bushes
With fruit swelling like a flock of grackles.)

Now in May
I think there is a little clear brook in the wind, too.
Smell the green which is its essence,
But the source you cannot know
For it is compounded of this whole valley
And the rain
And spring.

JANE CAPEN

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"Now Is the Time in the Petaled Morning"

Now is the time in the petaled morning
When the cock crows his early warning
And the voice of wind announces again
The silver bell-sound of the rain.

Down the arching curve of our hemisphere
Daylight swiftly spills. Shadows disappear
Like flowers wilting in the zenith sun.
The rain's slow music has begun.

A private caress of the first light lies
Like a hand on the earth, and on our eyes;
And sounds of bird and of animal
Blend in the rain's cool flight and fall.

ROBERT WISTRAND

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

FOUR SMALL FIGURES OF GIRL MUSICIANS BELONGING TO THE T'ANG DYNASTY

THE COSTUMES of these four girl musicians lead scholars to believe that they were modeled in the later days of the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A. D.). The Chinese were accustomed to place such statuettes in tombs. Quantities of these little figurines were brought to light when the earth was turned up for the building of railroads in China.

These small figures were made of slightly fired, soft, pinkish clay, and they were painted by hand. They were made in great numbers and are looked upon as commercial commodities. Among the pottery figurines are found horses, camels, and musicians. Some of the pieces are modeled very sensitively, while others were turned out in a sort of run-of-the-mill fashion. The T'ang pottery figures are sometimes compared with the Tanagra figures made also in quantity by the ancient Greeks. The Chinese, however, portrayed many animals. Because the craftsman was inclined to be realistic in making these little figures from everyday life, they prove to be important for the information they convey about the nature of the people and their time.

D. A.

Architecture With the Rhythm of Nature

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE SEEMS to have developed along a line different from that of the West. Its main tendency is to seek harmony with nature. In many cases it has succeeded in so doing. It has succeeded because it took its inspiration from the sprig of plum blossoms—translated first into the moving, living lines of calligraphy and secondarily into the lines and forms of architecture. It has supplemented this by the constant use of symbolic motives. . . . Its essential spirit is the spirit of peace and contentment, with its best product in the private home and garden. Its spirit does not, like the Gothic spires, aspire to heaven, but broods over the earth and is contented with its lot. While Gothic cathedrals suggest the spirit of sublimity, Chinese temples and palaces suggest the spirit of serenity.

Unbelievable as it seems, the influence of calligraphy comes in even in Chinese architecture. This influence is seen in the bold use of skeleton structures, like pillars and roofs, in the hatred of straight dead lines, notably in the evolution of the sagging roof, and in the general sense of form and proportion and grace and severity of temples and palaces.

The problem of revealing or concealing skeleton structures is exactly similar to the problem of "touch" in painting. Just as in Chinese painting the outlining strokes, instead of serving merely to indicate the contour of shapes of things, acquire a bold freedom of their own, so in Chinese architecture the pillars in walls, or rafters and beams in roofs, instead of being hidden in shame, are frankly glorified and become important elements in giving structural form to the buildings. . . .

Everywhere we try to catch and incorporate the natural rhythm of nature and imitate its irregularity. We break the lines of window bars by using green-glazed tiles of the bamboo pattern. We dare to use round and oblong and vase-shaped doors to break the monotony of the straight walls. Our windows are of as many shapes as the small cakes of Western pastry, imitating a banana leaf, or a peach, or a double-curved melon or a fan. . . . And lastly, the use of rockery is probably the clearest example of our efforts to introduce into human architecture the natural irregular lines of nature—LIN YUTANG, in "My Country and My People." (New York: John Day.)

A Sunset at The Jungle's Edge

BEHIND US the river darkened at the approach of night; on the great marshes night falls almost without twilight, the sun sinking down just as it does at sea. Before us lay a sunlit, flooded plain—a plain as it must have been in the beginning, when all the world was young and undefiled by man.

Never have I seen such a wealth of bird life, not even in beautiful Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia, now a wild-life refuge. With unlimited food and few human enemies, innumerable creatures on wings great and small, preened, fluttered, cooed, and screamed over the purple pools, the vivid plots of quivering grasses. Birds and water plants were reflected as in a dark-blue mirror.

Splashes of bronze, green, teal-blue, and orange plumage flashed among the marsh growth, where thousands of caeté flags, wild cannas, with their bold bananalike leaves, towered above the rushes; over the brilliant, odd-shaped blossoms—red, orange, yellow, scarlet—flocks of hummingbirds hovered on pale blurs of wings, their feathers seemed made of emeralds and of sapphires. Flamingoes circled the lagoons on shell-pink velvety wings; screamers cried caru-caru, and flocks of gray ibises added to the din their wailing, two-syllabled notes. Huge armies of ducks flew across the red orb of the sun, that rested its fierce wheel on the dark tip of a palm frond. Magnificent jabiru storks, black heads tilted, crimson collars agleam on snowy bodies, stalked proudly through the lush grass, or posed sedately on one leg in solitary splendor.

From the marsh, from the jungle along the river, the mighty chorus of animal and insect voices, silent through the heat of the day, rose loudly. A red cervo, black tail high, stepped daintily from the rushes, paused, then bent his head and drank. Belated parrots, two by two, flew homeward. — From "Seven Grass Huts," by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

As by a Miracle

WE LIVED that spring in the smokehouse, sleeping in two beds pushed close into the corners, and with strings of peppers and onions hanging from the rafters overhead. We planted our garden early, using the seeds Mother had hoarded, but it was long before the vegetables were ready for eating. Mother cooked under a shed Father built against the house. There was no abundance of food and we ate all that was set before us, with never a crumb left. Father told us the mines were closed in the headwaters of the Kentucky River and there was hunger in the camps. We believed that we fared well, and did not complain. . . .

The garden grew as by a miracle, and the blackberry winter passed with the early April winds, doing no harm. Beans broke their waxen leaves out of hoe-turned furrows, bearing the husk of seeds with them. Sweet corn unfurled tight young blades from weed mold, timid to night chill, growing slowly and darkly. Crows hung on blue air, surveying the patch, but the garden was too near the house. Our shouts and swift running through the tended ground kept them frightened and filled with wonder.

Before the garden was ready, Mother and Euly gathered a mess of plantain and speckled jack and we had salet greens cooked with meat rind. The beans were still young and tender, and the potatoes thin-skinned and small. We watched the beans grow, measuring them day by day with joints of our fingers, and dug under the potato stalks carefully with our hands so as not to bruise the watery roots.—From "River of Earth," by JAMES STILL. (New York: Viking.)

The Assurance of Answered Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE HAS SAID that witnesses rather than advocates are needed for the Christian religion. One indication that Christianity is practical and efficacious is found in the answered prayers of its true followers. Daily, through their study of Christian Science, it is dawning upon individuals how they may pray aright; and the fruitage in many lives attests the power of spiritual understanding.

The Bible abounds with assurance in regard to the fulfillment of righteous prayer, such as is found in the following citation (Romans 10:12): "The same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him." And how numerous have been the instances when individuals, turning unreservedly to their heavenly Parent with a confident recognition of His impartial loving-kindness and omnipotence, have received the answer to their prayers in more courage, joy, inspiration, strength, ability, health, supply, and life!

When it is understood that all good proceeds from God alone, and that it is the function of the real man to express his creator, then it becomes perfectly logical to expect one's righteous prayers to be answered. Prayer, one discovers in Christian Science, is not only a desire for good, it is the affirmation and realization of the good which God has already bestowed in unchanging and inexhaustible measure on all His children. Thus, one does not merely ask for some benefit, of which he thinks he is deprived, to be introduced into his experience, but instead he endeavors to realize that man is forever established in his Father's house. Therefore, the real need of the individual is always for more light and confident awareness of his identity as God's image. As Mary Baker Eddy has stated in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 158), "Let us be faithful and obedient, and God will do the rest."

Error may sometimes argue, as a would-be deterrent to progress and attainment, that one is not ready or worthy to have his prayers answered. However, the primary requirements for the demonstration of good are a turning away from material evidence of imperfection and lack, and a gaining of the consciousness of man's spirituality and oneness with God. Understanding and ability are the constant impartations of Mind to His idea, man. Man is continually receiving good from God, and no one is debarred from approaching Deity in full expectation that his needs will be met. Students of Christian Science know that Truth is always available and continuously operative.

"God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love." Thus writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 2), as a reminder that one needs to utilize what is already his. By way of illustration, suppose that an individual has had given to him a packet of seeds with full directions as to sowing and tending them. He may read the directions many times and admire the illustration of the blossoms, but he will have no plants until he actually follows the instructions given. Sometimes one hears of those who say they have read the Scriptures and Science and Health frequently, but complain that they have as yet experienced no healing. May not the need of such individuals be to obey the demands set forth in these sacred writings, to let the divine facts of being fill their consciousness to the exclusion of false thinking? Those who feel that their declarations of Truth lack conviction need to be aroused to prove that dullness, discouragement, and futility have no rightful place in their thoughts because man perpetually expresses boundless good.

One grounded in Truth need never fear that he can be the victim of overwhelming injustice and adversity, for he knows that error, being a myth without actual power or intelligence, can never truly succeed. A lie obviously cannot be proved, and what is not true and just can have no permanent triumph, because the victory is always on the side of good. When inharmonious suggestions press heavily upon one, he may rise to that spiritual serenity which brings victory over evil by realizing that material arguments have nothing behind them, whereas the truth of being, the fact of man's unimpeachable harmony and completeness, is sustained by omnipotent good. The material never touches the spiritual, and real existence is never controlled by illusory sense testimony.

There should be a constant effort to exalt the attributes of God in one's consciousness. It is a suggestion of the carnal mind that would make one believe that saintliness leads to suffering, while the evildoer prospers. The fact is that spiritual qualities are as supreme, immutable, and imperishable as is their divine Principle. Therefore, health, being spiritual, can never change to sickness, wholeness to disability, usefulness to deterioration, joy to misery, security to insecurity, or life to death.

The assured rewards of spiritual living and of resisting the vanity, selfishness, and unkindness of materialistic thinking are figuratively described in Isaiah (58:9, 11) thus: "Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer. . . . And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

The Jubilant Ninth

(Beethoven's Last Symphony)

A hundred singers make a somber wall
Behind the strings and pipes and horns—
Men and girls, with soft hair, blonde
Or shining brune, above severe black robes:
Youth, serious and alert,
Heirs of the Master's final gift, they wait.

Arises tumult of tone, argument of high intent,
Followed by peasant dances;
Yet wilfully the drums are stressing doom;
Persistently the shrilling voices of the girls
With firm asseverations of the men
Are sure that joy is all we need
To make a perfect brotherhood of earth.

"Here's a kiss," they cry, "for all the world!"
Now the violins are persuaded that joy is the only word.
The flutes—they have never doubted—purl and dance the freer,
Like water shining to show the whole world joy,
Joy, joy, joy is still the secret of the spell.

To the music, mighty, overwhelming or serene,
With faun-like, delicate, sharp and cool riposte,
Music, suave and rich, imploring, yearning,
Music, intense, impassioned, ecstasied,
Mathematic, erratic, severe,
Music in every mood, that mortals know or guess
Music's whole gamut of sounding loveliness,
With tender, virginal voices, or virile, vivid shoutings,
Music's whole beauty and power, its contrast and color,
Its circumambient charm, bid farewell to the perilous past
And set for the future the keynote of JOY.

M. LOUISE BAUM

Die Versicherung der Gebetserhörung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEMAND HAT GESAGT, daß die Christliche Religion eher Zeugen als Befürworter brauche. Ein Zeichen, daß das Christentum praktisch und wirksam ist, ist in den Gebetserhörungen seiner wahren Nachfolger zu sehen. Täglich beginnen viele durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu erkennen, wie sie recht beten können; und der Erfolg im Leben vieler bestätigt die Kraft geistigen Verständnisses.

Die Bibel enthält viele Versicherungen der Erhörung gerechten Gebets, z. B. in folgender Stelle (Röm. 10, 12): „Es ist aller zumal ein Herr, reich über alle, die ihn anrufen". Und wie oft haben diejenigen, die sich mit zuversichtlicher Erkenntnis Seiner unparteiischen Güte und Allmacht rückhaltlos an ihren himmlischen Vater gewandt haben, die Erhörung ihrer Gebete in mehr Mut, Freude, Inspiration, Stärke, Fähigkeit, Gesundheit, Versorgung und Leben empfangen!

Wenn es verstanden wird, daß alles Gute nur von Gott kommt, und daß die Tätigkeit des wirklichen Menschen ist, seinen Schöpfer auszudrücken, wird es vollkommen logisch zu erwarten, daß die gerechten Gebete erhört werden. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft entdeckt man, daß das Gebet nicht bloß ein Verlangen nach dem Guten ist, sondern daß es die Bejahung und die Verwirklichung des Guten ist, das Gott allen Seinen Kindern in unveränderlichem und unerschöpflichem Maße schon verliehen hat. So bittet einer nicht bloß, daß eine Wohltat, deren er sich beraubt glaubt, in seine Erfahrung komme, sondern er ist bestrebt, sich zu vergegenwärtigen, daß der Mensch immerdar seinen Platz in seines Vaters Hause hat. Was daher jedem einzelnen wirklich not tut, ist stets mehr Licht und beständige zuversichtliche Erkenntnis seiner Wesenseinheit als Gottes Bild. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 158): „Laßt uns treu und gehorsam sein, und Gott wird das übrige tun".

In dem Versuch, Fortschritt und Leistung zu hindern, mag der Irrtum manchmal einwenden, daß einer nicht bereit oder wert sei, daß seine Gebete erhört werden. Die Haupterfordernisse für den Beweis des Guten sind jedoch die Abkehr vom materiellen Augenschein der Unvollkommenheit und des Mangels und das Erlangen des Bewußtseins der Geistigkeit des Menschen und seines Einsseins mit Gott. Verständnis und Fähigkeit sind die beständigen Verleihungen des Gemüts an Seine Idee, den Menschen. Der Mensch empfängt ununterbrochen Gutes von Gott, und jedermann kann sich der Gottheit in der vollen Erwartung nähern, daß seine Bedürfnisse befriedigt werden. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter wissen, daß die Wahrheit immer zur Verfügung steht und beständig wirkt.

„Gott läßt sich durch den Odem des Lobes nicht bewegen, mehr zu tun, als Er bereits getan hat, noch kann der Unendliche weniger tun als alles Gute spenden, da Er unwandelbare Weisheit und Liebe ist", schreibt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 2) als Mahnung, daß man anwenden muß, was man schon hat. Laßt uns zur Veranschaulichung annehmen, es habe einer ein Päckchen Samen mit genauen Anweisungen für das Säen und Pflegen erhalten. Er kann die Anweisungen noch so oft lesen und auch die abgebildeten Blüten bewundern; aber er wird erst Pflanzen haben, wenn er die gegebenen Anweisungen tatsächlich befolgt. Manchmal hört man Leute sagen, daß sie die Bibel und Wissenschaft und Gesundheit oft gelesen haben; aber sie klagen, daß sie noch keine Heilung erfahren haben. Dürften solche Leute nicht gut daran tun, die in diesen heiligen Schriften dargelegten Forderungen zu befolgen, die göttlichen Tatsachen des Seins ihr Bewußtsein so füllen zu lassen, daß falsches Denken ausgeschlossen ist? Wer das Empfinden hat, daß seinen Erklärungen der Wahrheit die Überzeugung fehlt, muß aufgerüttelt werden zu beweisen, daß Verdrießlichkeit, Verzagtheit und Nutzlosigkeit keinen rechtmäßigen Platz in seinem Denken haben, weil der Mensch fortdauernd das unbegrenzte Gute ausdrückt.

Wer in der Wahrheit festgegründet ist, braucht nie zu fürchten, daß er das Opfer überwältigender Ungerechtigkeit oder Widrigkeit werden könne; denn er weiß, daß dem Irrtum nie etwas wahrhaft gelingen kann, da er sagenhaft, also ohne wirkliche Kraft oder Intelligenz ist. Es ist klar, daß eine Lüge nicht bewiesen werden kann, und was nicht wahr und nicht gerecht ist, kann nicht dauernd triumphieren, weil der Sieg immer auf seiten des Guten ist. Wenn unharmonische Einflüsterungen einen heftig bedrängen, kann man sich zu jener geistigen Gelassenheit erheben, die über das Böse siegt, indem man erkennt, daß materielle Einwendungen keinen Rückhalt haben, während die Wahrheit des Seins, die Tatsache der unantastbaren Harmonie und Vollständigkeit des Menschen, von dem allmächtigen Guten gestützt wird. Das Materielle berührt nie das Geistige, und das wirkliche Dasein wird nie von dem trügerischen Sinnenzeugnis beherrscht.

Jedermann sollte sich beständig anstrengen, die Eigenschaften Gottes in seinem Bewußtsein zu erhöhen. Es ist eine Einflüsterung des fleischlichen Sinnes, die uns glauben lassen möchte, daß Heiligkeit zu Leiden führe, während es dem Übeltäter gut gehe. Tatsache ist, daß geistige Eigenschaften so allerhaben, unwandelbar und unvergänglich sind wie ihr göttliches Prinzip. Daher kann sich Gesundheit, die geistig ist, nicht in Krankheit, Unversehrtheit nicht in Unfähigkeit, Nützlichkeit nicht in Entartung, Freude nicht in Leid, Sicherheit nicht in Unsicherheit, Leben nicht in Tod verwandeln.

Der gewisse Lohn geistigen Lebens und des Ablegens der Nutzlosigkeit, Selbstsucht und Unfreundlichkeit materiellen Denkens ist im Propheten Jesaja (K. 58, 9. 11) bildlich beschrieben mit den Worten: „Dann wirst du rufen, so wird dir der Herr antworten . . . und der Herr wird dich immerdar führen und deine Seele sättigen in der Dürre und deine Gebeine stärken; und du wirst sein wie ein gewässerter Garten und wie eine Wasserquelle, welcher es nimmer an Wasser fehlt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940

Suits Brought In Minimum Wage Cases

Seven women employees of Weinfield's seek to collect balance on underpayments.

The biggest case of violation of the women's minimum wage law to develop in Boston goes to trial next week in seven local suits.

Seven girls out of 52 claiming underpayments totaling $7,827.78 have determined to go to court. They seek to collect the balance of the wages which the State Department of Labor and Industries says they are entitled to.

The company involved is Weinfield's, Inc., one of the largest dry cleaning concerns in this section. It has 14 stores around Boston and two in Rhode Island. Its plant is located in West Roxbury.

Extending Back

Size of the claims is augmented by some of them extending back over the past two or three years while the company has been engaged in litigation over the State minimum wage law.

Declining an offer of settlement for 15 per cent, one former employee is suing for $800, another for $500, a third for $250, and several for $100.

Other information obtained from the Department of Labor and Industries includes the following:

The first test of the new minimum wage law of 1937, when teeth were put in the law, came in an earlier case involving Weinfield's. Previously the law had been without penalties. However in April of that year the constitutionality of minimum wage laws for women and minors was sustained by the United States Supreme Court in a case coming up from the State of Washington. The Massachusetts Legislature immediately strengthened the law here by making it possible for the State to go into court and ask a fine or jail sentence.

Was Paid $12

On this new basis the State Labor Department later in the same year took a former girl employee of Weinfield's into the district court at Roxbury. She testified that instead of receiving the minimum wage of $14.40 a week set by the State for the laundry and dry cleaning industry, she was paid $12, and that instead of her hours being limited to 48 per week, as fixed by another State law, she worked 56 in a specific week.

The judge convicted the company of violating the two laws and fined it $50.

Shortly thereafter the concern undertook to lease out its stores to the women who operated them. As proprietors under a lease, they would be subject to none of the State laws governing women as employees. The State Labor Department, however, challenged the leasing process, holding that it did not suffice to turn employees into independent business women.

Suit Brought

Apprehensive also lest companies in other occupations would seek to evade the minimum wage and 48 hour week laws by taking up leasing, the department brought suit in the Quincy district court in November of 1938. The judge found the company guilty on three charges of violating laws relating to women workers.

Weinfield's was fined $100 on each charge or a total of $300. His company appealed to the Superior Court where again it lost, and then went up the State Supreme Court.

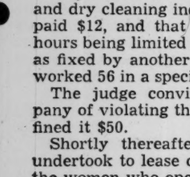
In January of this year the Supreme Court declared that "the instrument purporting to be a lease is a mere subterfuge and an attempt to evade the requirements of the law."

Hoping to help the women concerned to collect, the Labor Department looked up in the company's books the names of all the women employed in the stores from 1937 to the time of the Supreme Court decision. It located 52 out of the 68. The department then figured out the difference between their weekly pay of $12 and the $14.40 fixed by law, and found the retroactive wages to aggregate $7827.78.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, light occasional showers by middle afternoon, tonight and Friday; not much temperature change; lowest tonight near 50 degrees; gentle to moderate east to southeast winds.



Maine and New Hampshire: Occasional showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Friday, cooler.

Massachusetts: Occasional showers tonight and early Friday; cooler in the interior

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional showers tonight and early Friday; somewhat cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast winds over north portion and southerly over south portion, becoming variable over south portion; showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	61	New Orleans	72	86
Chicago	40	48	New York	61	74
Denver	53	78	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	43	71	Philadelphia	62	90
Kansas City	45	66	St Louis	48	54
Los Angeles	59	77	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	69	81	Washington	62	89
Minneapolis	41	44			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 16.
B—Maximum, May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:33 p. m., D. S. T.; height 9.9 feet.

Friday, 6:59 a. m., D. S. T.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m. Thursday.

'Now You Take Prizes!'

By a Staff Photograpner

Some Boston Pet Cat Owners

Joan Zarther, standing on the bench, holds her cat up to see the poster telling about the cat show at Denison House, Boston. The other girl is May Dolbany, who tries to get her message over in the same way. The posters were drawn by the children.

'It's the Cat's'—This Show At Boston's Denison House

It will be cats—just cats—at the tenth annual common cat show at the Denison House on Tyler Street, late this afternoon.

Of course, the pets' owners will be there, too, but it's really cats that count today. More than 60 cats, counting mothers and their offspring, have been highly groomed by a corresponding number of energetic youngsters.

Absolutely barred are the "blue bloods." No cats with pedigrees are wanted in this competition for the proletarian. Four classes of catdom will emit inquiring purrs, or other exclamations, as the judges, Mrs. Mabel Lafayette and Mrs. Emma Raymond of the Boston Cat Club, inspect the animated contents of lines of crates back of Denison House to decide upon the "best" in cats with their families.

Meantime, to simplify a situation which has its complications, youngsters will be lured to the upstairs regions of the house by movies and ice cream. After these quieting influences, announcement will be made of the winners; and animal books and catnip will go as prizes to the fortunate owners.

The cats will be judged on condition and evidence of good care. It is really an educational project, explained Santo Marino at the Denison House, for the encouragement of care and kindness to animals. Marked improvement is seen, he said, in the attitude of the children toward their pets. One cat, Dickie, which will be in the thick of competition this afternoon, is a long-timer in the "show business." But Dickie, in this case, is a lady. For a number of years, Mr. Marino reported, it was her habit to appear at the show with a brand new family. And more than once she has come away with prizes.

In case of rain the show will be postponed until tomorrow afternoon.

Special Maine Session May 23

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 16 (AP)—Maine legislators were called upon today by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows to meet in special session next Thursday, primarily to consider developments in the State's financial tangle.

The Governor set the date of the extraordinary session after receiving from private auditors yesterday a voluminous report on State finances for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939.

The auditors previously reported finding $135,000 "unaccounted for" in accounts handled by William A. Runnells, resigned State Controller, who faces a charge of embezzling $22,000 in State funds. He has returned $26,420.

Gardeners in Gay Garments

Costume Census

Miss Jennie Dupee, 1890 style (left) and Miss Olive Perry, 1900 style, at New England Farm and Garden Association reunion.

Costumes from the 80's to 1940 furnished amusement at the annual sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association at the residence of Mrs. George A. Lyon on Newton Street in Brookline today. Hoop skirts and puffed sleeves, plumed hats and Gibson girl blouses awakened memories of an earlier day. On sale from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon were potted and bedded plants, perennials, and ferns, and the latest fancies in garden toggery and devices in planting equipment.

Mrs. James D. Colt and Mrs. John H. Cunningham were co-chairmen of the event, and proceeds of the sale will go for the benefit of agricultural and educational projects of the Association.

Private Action Advocated For Housing Issue

Indianapolis expert tells N. E. realtors there are 8,000,000 properties capable of renovation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 16—In a plea for private initiative rather than government subsidization to solve the nation's housing problem, Paul L. McCord, housing expert from Indianapolis, Ind., disclosed to the New England Regional Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards this afternoon here that "American cities have 8,000,000 properties which if reconditioned have in them the possibility of renewed use for a generation or more."

Mr. McCord is a member of the Association's Committee on Housing and Blighted Areas. His talk was one of several "lectures" during the second day of the three-day meet being attended by more than 300 delegates at the New Ocean House.

Desirable Results

In outlining his program for reconditioning, Mr. McCord pointed to these desirable results: "the purchaser is able to acquire a good home at a price he can afford to pay and in a price class with which new construction cannot hope to compete; the institutions or individuals from whom these properties were acquired have turned frozen assets, of questionable value and in bad condition, into cash or interest-bearing self-liquidating assets; a satisfactory profit has been earned for the operator; deteriorated eyesores have been eliminated and properties have been lifted into a paying basis; and a possible slum area, if not entirely averted, has been greatly discouraged."

Mr. McCord revealed that "the bulk of American housing is sold in a second-hand market, and today, 85 per cent of the new homes are so costly that only one family in 10 can afford to buy them. Most families in the under-$2,000 group are forced to live in rented, second-hand homes in congested areas.

Meet These Needs

"My operations," he emphasized, "are pointed to meet the needs of these nine out of every 10 American families, and I am old-fashioned enough to believe every red-blooded American citizen has an inherent desire to own his own home. It is up to the realtors of the country to meet this need, or else let Uncle Sam do the job for us. In my opinion, the task is ours."

Norman MacDonald of Boston, as head of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, last night urged "government to modernize its taxing system, spreading the cost more equitably upon the basis of ability to pay and freeing real estate from the excessive taxation that is confiscating property and strangling the great construction industry."

He held that "the fact that in Massachusetts something like 75,000 parcels of property have been seized for non-payment of taxes is plain enough indication that ownership of real estate does not necessarily carry with it an ability to pay high taxes.

Increasing Array

"While we have clung to real estate as the chief source of support for local government," Mr. MacDonald continued, "we have allowed government to take on a greatly increasing array of functions, services, and duties, all of which cost money but for almost none of which has a new source of revenue been provided.

"The effect has been far reaching," he observed; "in Massachusetts, assessed valuations have fallen over $1,000,000 in 10 years—a loss of about 15 per cent. The average tax rate is up 24 per cent, but it is producing only 5 per cent more revenue, and cities and towns are borrowing to meet current expenditures in an attempt temporarily to prevent an even higher rate.

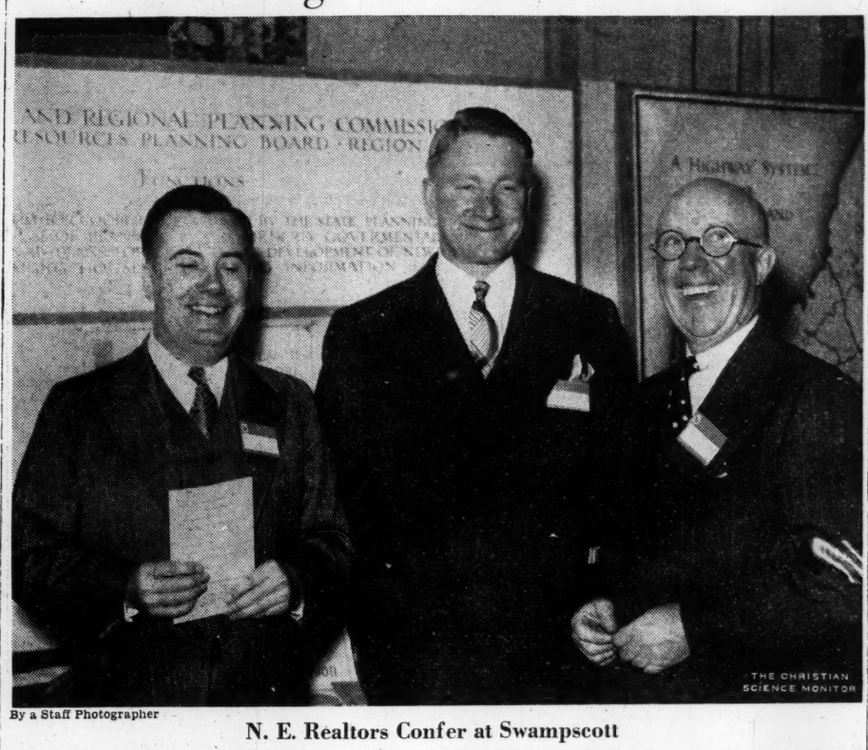
In discussing political boundaries, he said "we need to face honestly the fact that some of the political units handed down from Colonial times—such as counties, which are still geared to the ox-cart—creak with age and inefficiency."

On the Alert

He told the delegates that "you won't have good government until you have citizen organizations continually on the alert to build a civic conscience and a public demand for economy, and until you are willing to toss over a few of the professional politicians and substitute for them trained career men to whom government is an art and a science and not as an easy source of loot."

Another of today's speakers, George L. Schmutz of Los Angeles, as President of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers reported that his field had seen "greater progress in the last eight years than in all previous time," due to "development of professional education in this increasingly important field."

Discussing Real Estate Problems



By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Realtors Confer at Swampscott

Left to right: George B. Horan of New Haven, Conn., President of the New Haven Chapter of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers; George L. Schumtz of Los Angeles, President of that national organization; and Parker Webb of Boston, Regional Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The latter is host at the three-day conference.

Harvard Students' Petition For U. S. Isolation Is Missing

Sharp and increasing difference of opinion among Harvard undergraduates with regard to America's role in world affairs was dramatized last night when an isolationist petition, signed by more than 500 students, was stolen from under their very eyes.

Directed at President Roosevelt, and asking him to "bend his efforts toward securing peace, and not war, for America," the petition committed its signers "never, under any circumstances, to follow in the footsteps of the students of 1917."

One moment the inscribed scroll was resting on a table in Kirkland House; the next, it had disappeared.

G. Robert Stange, one of the four Lowell House students sponsoring the petition, attributed the theft to a dissenting student, and such an interpretation was seen as likely in view of other events of the evening.

A debate in Kirkland House on the wisdom of American aid to the Allies had set the stage. Several hundred students gathered in the House Common Room to hear Prof. William Y. Elliott, affirmative, and Harper Poulson of the United States Peace Committee, negative, argue the subject.

At the close of three hours of discussion from the floor, the audience defeated, 105-85, a resolution that "the United States should send no aid at all to the Allies."

It was after this vote that the petition, circulated about the room, was found to be missing.

Prof. Roger B. Merriam, senior member of the Harvard history department, entered the discussion with a statement that "the petition should be tossed into the ash barrel. . . . The students totally fail to see the moral issue, and apart from that fail to discern that a Hitler victory would vitally affect the United States."

Replying, the students asserted, "We have not reached the age where we can contemplate war with a history professor's armchair patriotism."

A second petition, replacing the missing original, will be circulated today. Those sponsoring the drive, in addition to Mr. Stange, are Rufus W. Mathewson, Jr., Nelson R. Gidding, and Joseph P. Lyford, all of the class of 1941.

Harvard Plans 'Blitzkrieg' On Wellesley but It's Mystery

A "blitzkrieg" on Wellesley College is mysteriously under preparation at the Harvard Crimson.

Careful to keep their exact plans under a cloak of secrecy, undergraduate editors of the Harvard daily newspaper nevertheless have been arousing lively curiosity about the Yard in recent weeks by "communiqués" on the forthcoming "war."

"As soon as Divisional examinations are over," the original report said, "a Harvard flotilla will surge up the Charles River in an effort to find a 'Southwest Passage' to Wellesley. . . .

"The fleet will consist of canoes, kayaks, single sculls, wherries, and assorted skiffs."

The general staff recognized "a generous sprinkling of obstacles," not the least of which was a distance of 32 miles between the objective and the base of operations, but courage remained good. "Arrangements will be made to have an enthusiastic delegation of Wellesley girls welcome the tired Vikings" at Tupelo Lake, it was added.

Further plans were announced this morning, after a meeting at headquarters. "It was decided," the paper declared, "that this particular blitzkrieg would be the kind heralded by a violent press attack against the prospective victim.

"The campaign will begin next week with a flaming denunciation of the mistreatment of Harvard minorities within the Wellesley campus."

Nothing further as to the nature of the prospective blitzkrieg could be learned, but it was reliably reported that a battle song had already been composed. Using the music of a Harvard football song, it was said to run something as follows:

With the Crimson in triumph flashing,
As we surge on up the Charles—
Our Wellesley's hopes we are raising
To high expectancy.

Resistless the fleet sweeps forward,
With the fury of the blast—
We'll row for the name of Crimson
Till our Lebensraum is gained.

Harvard! Harvard!

Course on Dictatorships

A course on European dictatorships will be given by Dr. Donald M. Greer, holder of a Guggenheim fellowship, during the summer session of Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts. The course will be an analytic and descriptive study of contemporary European dictatorships. Dr. Greer was in France when the current war broke out, returning to the United States on the last scheduled trip of the Ile de France.

Cut in Boston Business Zone Area Advised

A WPA study of zoning in Boston, now under way, has revealed that the area zoned for business could be reduced 75 per cent and still be as large as in cities of comparable size, officials of the City Planning Board said today.

Over 40 per cent of the total area of the city is zoned for business, or about two feet of frontage per inhabitant. One-half foot frontage per inhabitant is generally considered adequate, officials explained.

"Because of present zoning conditions the city loses in tax revenues," Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Board, declared.

"Most of the arteries in and out of Boston are zoned for local business and this discourages the building of additional taxable dwellings in these neighborhoods."

Reduction of Boston business zones, Mr. Malley said, would not mean demolition of existing structures as a change in the zoning laws would not be retroactive. It would, however, prevent additional business construction.

The WPA project which has been under way for several months is making a factual comparison of property in use in 1924 and 1935, 11 years later, to determine trends. When completed, the information will be placed before the City Board of Zoning Adjustments.

War Effect Felt In Prices of Fuel

The European War may be several thousands miles from Massachusetts but the Bay State is already feeling its effects through increased fuel rates, resulting from higher ocean freight charges.

George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, reports that the price of soft coal to the State is 50 cents a ton higher than that paid a year ago and heavy fuel oil rates per barrel have increased 45 cents a barrel. Mr. Cronin said the State purchased 147,000 tons of coal and 13,000,000 gallons of fuel oil last year.

Mayor Tobin Sets Convention Week

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today proclaimed the period of May 26-June 1 "Bring Your Convention to Boston Week."

The Mayor called attention to the renown, and cash return, which such gatherings would contribute to the City and pointed out that $1,000,000,000 is spent annually in the United States on annual conventions.

Church Group Stands Back Of Liberty Forces

Congregational Conference on record as pledging sympathy to the cause of the Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16—The Massachusetts Congregational Conference, one of six Protestant denominations holding State conventions here simultaneously, went on record today as "pledging our sympathy to those forces that represent liberty in the world today."

The resolution was a modification of one introduced at the conference yesterday assailing the National Socialist Government for its "brutality" and calling upon the United States Government for "such action" as will aid the cause of the Allies.

A substitute resolution offered this morning by the resolutions committee called upon the churches to "employ earnest prayer looking toward the discovery of the will of God in the present world crisis." The conference approved the resolution in this form, but added the pledge of sympathy.

In a separate resolution, the Conference indorsed the Federal Council of Churches' communication to President Roosevelt asking for clarification of the status of Myron Taylor, the President's personel envoy to the Vatican.

Declaring that the apathy of non-gamblers is the chief obstacle to repeal of the pari-mutuel betting law, delegates to the first Massachusetts Interchurch convention enlisted today in a State-wide drive to awaken church members to the seriousness of the gambling situation, and to win support for a repeal drive.

Clerical and lay delegates of six Protestant denominations pledged their support to the Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, Inc., an anti-gambling organization formed recently under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Council of Churches and now embracing a large membership of prominent civic, educational, business, and religious leaders.

Reasons for the drive were outlined yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Harry C. Johnson, Executive Director of the Citizens' Committee, at a lively round-table discussion of the effects of five years of legalized pari-mutuel betting at Massachusetts race tracks.

Harmful effects pointed out by Mrs. Johnson included big increases in such illegal forms of gambling as racing handbooks and number pools; a sharp drop in normal business during racing periods, and a sharp rise in the number of embezzlements not only by public officials but by private employees who use funds of their employers to bet at the races.

The first and last of these effects have resulted in higher costs to the State and its communities for prosecution and imprisonment, she pointed out, while the second has deprived the Commonwealth of tax revenues it otherwise would have received from normal business.

Although such conditions have been disclosed on previous occasions, many non-gambling persons have taken an attitude of, "If others want to gamble, why not let them?" Several speakers averred in the discussion which followed Mrs. Johnson's address. This unwillingness to face the social consequences of legalized betting is primarily responsible for its continuance, the Interchurch group agreed.

"We must realize that what hurts one hurts everybody," the Rev. Dana McLean Greely, minister of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, presiding officer of the round-table, declared. "This need is shown by actions of the people of Boston who voted in favor of race-track betting, but when the dog-racing people proposed to build a track in successive sections of the City, those sections in each case voted against having the track located there.

"It is evident that no one wants a track in his own back yard, and therefore we must all co-operate to help each other from having to endure the tracks."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Hands of the Clock," featuring Sara Allgood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," starring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Swiss Family Rabinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Pinocchio." 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Blue Bird," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fenway—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," starring Gaby Morlay and Pierre Renoir. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "Serge Lifar and Paris." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns, Mischa Auer and Dennis O'Keefe. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20.

Modern—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:30. Also "Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. Also "The Light of Western Stars."

Metropolitan—
"Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. Also "Open by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Orpheum—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"One Night in Paris," 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50. Also "War Angel." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Scollay—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Dr. Cyclops," 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. Also "The Light of Western Stars."

South Station Theater—
Travel films: San Francisco Fair, Province of Quebec and Death Valley. "Tennis with Bill Tilden," "Baseball—Boston Bees," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Clouds," "Drunk Driving," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," "Twins in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Lights Out in Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Girl of the Streets." 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern and Elsa Maxwell. Also "A Child Is Born," with G Fitzgerald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
The Life and Influence of the Mississippi, Bob Benchley, Palestine, tour; "Your Town," an industrial created city; Geo. Olsen's Orchestra; tennis, yachts, cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

University—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr in "I Take This Woman." 3, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy. 2:50, 6:25, 10. Tomorrow: "Adventure in Diamonds." Also "It All Came True," with Anne Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (Program on Amusement Page.)

Fogg Museum, Cambridge—
Concert by the Bach Cantata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Success Story Like a Movie: Refugees Surmount Obstacles

Few refugees will tell their story. But Mrs. Emmy Camp of Aachen, Germany, is not afraid. In fact, she likes to tell it, for the courage and ingenuity which were hers to win the day are still aglow in her eyes.

"We had just $3 between us when he landed in New York, Mr. Camp and I," she related as she sat in her Brookline apartment. "We had an old Viennese recipe for glazed almonds and ambitions to start a business in the United States."

But how did the Camps happen to choose Boston for their venture? "That," said Mrs. Camp, her eyes sparkling at the recollection, "is such an interesting story. It goes back to long ago when I was in finishing school in Germany. I corresponded then," she reminisced, "with a girl named Helen in Boston. I wrote to her in English and she to me in German. You see, it was really a part of our language course, this correspondence."

"Letter Friends" Meet

After schools days the letters dropped off, and "it was not until 1934 that I heard again from Helen in Boston." She in the meantime had married a man named James Russell Lowell, for the poet, and now lived in Melrose.

She told of the renewal of this friendship, of repeated invitations to come to Boston to visit Mrs. Lowell. "And finally I came!" she exclaimed triumphantly. "Oh, it was as if we had known each other always, and they were such happy weeks until I received a letter from Mr. Camp that the Government had ordered him to sell his business. He was in the wool business, as his father before him. It was hard," she sighed.

"When I returned, though, I had good news for him," Mrs. Camp beamed, "for Mr. and Mrs. Lowell insisted upon furnishing us with an affidavit so that we might come to America."

So there they were on the pier in New York with $3 and a Viennese recipe for glazed almonds. "We learned how to make them before we left Germany," she confided. "It is a recipe which has been in one family there for many, many years. But they revealed it to us, and taught us how to make them—at night, too, for fear of the authorities. You see, I had brought some of these nuts to America with me on my visit. Everyone liked them so much. They did not make them here, they told me."

Like a Movie Story

Three dollars being hardly adequate backing for a confectionery business, their first and immediate objective was a job. And, like the Russian prince and princess in Tovarich, they found a place as butler and maid. It was in a Newton household.

"They were so kind to us," said Mrs. Camp in thoughtful reminiscence. "Oftentimes after my husband had served as butler and I had prepared the meal, our employers would ask us if we did not wish to change our clothes and join the guests to play cards. We did not like to leave them, but we had saved our pennies, almost everyone," she laughed, "and we began to make the almonds. Little by little we became better known and finally we had to choose between our household job and the almond business.

"So, we took our own apartment, and worked day and night making almonds. Our orders increased so that a few weeks ago we opened a little factory nearby in Brookline Village and we have a helper now.

"My husband insisted that it be called 'Emmy Almond Company' after me," she said with a smile in his direction. "And so Emmy Almonds, they are. We have placed them with one of the largest provision stores in Boston, and filling orders from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and even Palm Beach.

"It is quite hard work," she admitted. "Neither my husband nor I were confectioners until we came here. But we have a little business that is growing. People are kind. And we love Boston."

Yes, it is a success story which a refugee might well be proud to tell, for it was only 14 months ago that these two people stood on the pier in New York with only $3, a Viennese recipe for glazed almonds, and a courageous determination to earn a living on their own.

'Pioneers' Win With an Idea

By a Staff Photographer

Newcomers From Europe 'On Their Own' in 14 Months

"Emmy Almonds" start on their journey to far places, and Mrs. Arthur Camp helps her husband to pack these almonds "with a story" at the Brookline plant.

Hostels Plan Longer Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Trips for young travelers who want to see South America, Mexico, Alaska, eastern Canada or the national parks of the United States in company with other young people on a shoestring bank account were announced today by American Youth Hostels at the national headquarters here.

A sponsored group of young people from AYH will cross the equator for the first time, to spend the summer bicycling, skiing and hiking in Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Peru. They will stay at ski huts, farms, inns and churches.

Another group will go to Mexico City for cycling trips to the surrounding area, and hikes in the mountains. A third party will go to the Mexican Capital to build the first youth hostel south of the Rio Grande. An exploratory group similar to this year's South American expedition visited Mexico last year.

Other sponsored tours are scheduled for Alaska, starting at Seattle and going up through the Inland Passage, and thence cross-country to the Yukon valley; Nova Scotia; New England, Quebec and the Gaspe Peninsula, with 2,000 miles of cycling and an excursion on a fishing smack off New Brunswick; and across the United States and Canada to both World's Fairs and various points of interest such as the Grand Canyon. A special group will visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Bryce, Zion and other national parks.

The cost is $1 a day plus steamship, registration and railway fees. Various hostel circuits throughout the United States are also easily available to the individual cycler.

U. S. Shipping In Service Of Other Nations

American ships are being chartered and sold for service overseas in increasing numbers, including several that are well known in the Boston trade. Last week alone, 16 ship charters were granted approval by the United States Maritime Commission, Boston shipping men said today, which is part of a rather general exodus of coastwise and intercoastal ships from their normal routes.

Among the 16 charters approved last week, were several that involve ships that are frequent visitors to this port, including:

Steamer Andrea F. Luckenbach, to the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation for three to four months, starting about May 15 for trading overseas, subject to limitations of the United States Neutrality Act, but excluding all Japanese and Russian ports, except cargo may be laden at Russian Black Sea ports for discharge in North or South America.

Steamer Felix Taussig, already chartered to the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, to be sub-chartered to the Lloyd Brasilerro for one voyage with coal from Norfolk or Newport to Rio de Janeiro.

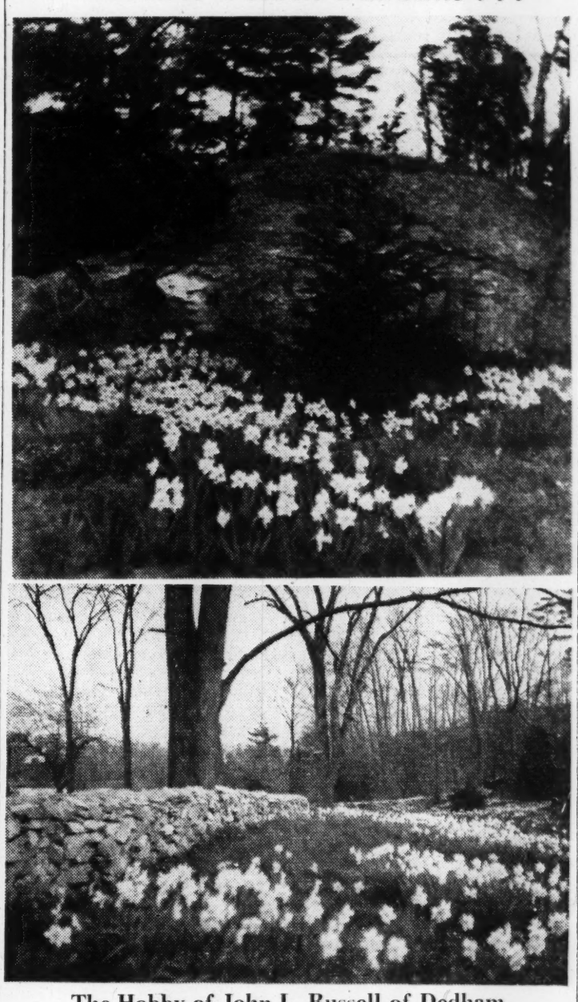
Steamer Sea Thrush to the Saguenay Terminals, Ltd., for five months, starting late in May, for trading between ports in North and South America, including the West Indies, and ports on the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers.

Steamer Golden Sword to the Saguenay Terminals, Ltd., for seven to nine months, for trading in British North America, and or United States, including South America, Africa, and Europe, within limits of the Neutrality Act.

Steamer Jefferson Myers to the British Ministry of Food, London, for one trip from Sydney, Australia, to a United States Atlantic port, north of Hatteras, with about 10,000 tons of wheat, loading about July 1.

Steamer American Oriole to the Association Usines a Gaz Suisses of Zurich, Switz., for one voyage with coal from an American Atlantic port to Geona or Savona, Italy, starting about May 15.

'A Host of Golden Daffodils . . .'



The Hobby of John L. Russell of Dedham

Upper—Seventy thousand daffodils, jonquils, and narcissuses in 200 varieties—largest daffodil field in the East.

Lower—Over this stone wall, on Sandy Valley Road, Mr. Russell has carried out his hobby—the growing of daffodils—on a four- acre tract of rolling lowland, nestling in the shadow of beautiful trees and natural rock ledges.

Blooms—Four Acres of Them

Daffodils, jonquils, narcissuses—thousands upon thousands of them—form a bright yellow and white carpet against a soft background of green and gray in Dedham, today. Sandy Valley is in full bloom again, its four acres of rolling lowland blanketed with 70,000 blossoms in 200 varieties.

This unique display—it cannot be called a garden, for actually it is a beautiful field—nestles in the shadow of tall pines and spruces, just over a rustic stone wall on Sandy Valley Road, off Highland Street, and about a mile from Dedham Center.

Furthermore, instead of being a garden, a nursery, or a testing ground for daffodil and jonquil bulbs, it's the hobby of John L. Russell of Dedham, for many years connected with a prominent garden supply house. Wandering down the road some 18 years ago, Mr. Russell foresaw the possibilities for carrying out a pet scheme which he had kept in mind since seeing a similar daffodil field in Ireland years before.

Acquiring the four-acre plot, Mr. Russell has cleared it, and, down through the intervening years, he has planted group after group of daffodils, jonquils, and narcissuses. Natural rock ledges, huge moss-covered boulders, and clumps of pines, cedars, spruces, and smaller trees offered a charming woodland background for this distinctive hobby. And it is, without doubt, one of the biggest—if not the biggest—daffodil field in the East. Right now, it is in full bloom, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Among the 200 varieties are to be found the Nobility, the Red Cross, the Yellow Poppy, Van Wavern's Giant, and the Diana Kasner.

Cambridge's Budget Issue Before Court

Cambridge's $7,181,498 budget, source of charge and countercharge by Mayor John W. Lyons and the Council, was today under the consideration of Massachusetts Su-Supreme Judicial Court.

It is for the court to decide whether Mayor Lyons and the Board of Assessors can rightfully proceed on the buget which 11 citizens claim is illegal. The citizens brought the matter to the Court on a petition alleging that Mayor Lyons failed to comply with statutes requiring submission of an "itemized and detailed" budget to the City Council.

The Mayor gave the Council only a typewritten sheet recommending total sums for various departments, without explanation or breakdown of the recommendations, they say. City counsel assert that the Council treated these recommendations as a budget, and claim that the budget was sufficiently itemized.

The taxpayers, led by Stoughton Bell, head of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, ask the Court to forbid the Board of Assessors to make assessments under the disputed budget, and seek to have taxes assessed on last year's budget.

'Keep U. S. Out,' Is Mothers' Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The mother of a son of war service age today urged mothers throughout the nation to strive to keep the United States out of the European War.

The mother was Mrs. Arthur D. Lynn of this city, National President of the Mothers of American Sons, Inc., which although organized only eight months, already has units in more than 50 communities in this country.

The Mothers of American Sons, Mrs. Lynn declared, will "oppose with all the influence at their command the sending of American boys to fight Europe's battles For defense of America and the Monroe Doctrine, yes; on land or sea in other parts of the world, never."

The Springfield Junior Chamber of Commerce and leading churches have indorsed the Mothers of American Sons. Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher and Republican presidential aspirant, has offered his support. Several of this city's leading department stores and even a laundry use the organization's seals on packages. Another sympathizer is Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Acting President of Smith College.

Kerrigan Seeks Sheriff's Post

Massachusetts State Senator John E. Kerrigan (D), of South Boston, today became a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Suffolk County, a position for which he was a strong entry when John F. Dowd resigned the office under fire of graft charges.

Until Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appointed Frederick R. Sullivan to the position, Senator Kerrigan was considered a distinct possibility for the post.

Mr. Kerrigan, despite his youth, has served as President of the Boston City Council, Acting Mayor of Boston and a member of the State Senate during 1939 and 1940.

In his statement Mr. Kerrigan says:

"A public servant who seeks to advance himself by honest efforts and achievements is entitled to recognition and advancement. Because of this truth, and because of my efforts and achievements, I will be a candidate in the next Democratic primaries for Sheriff."

It is anticipated that Sheriff Sullivan will seek a full term in office.

'The Outstanding Mother' a Father

In the presence of 36 mothers of Boy Scouts who were guests of honor at the annual Mothers' Night sponsored by Troop 6 of the Boy Scouts of America in Phillips Congregational Church, Broadway, South Boston, last night, George Hatch of 125 Bowen Street, was awarded a miniature Scout pin as outstanding "mother" of all the boys.

Mr. Hatch's decoration caused a stir in the large gathering of Scouts, parents and friends who attended the celebration in tribute to the Scouts' mothers. Scoutmaster Walter C. Fannon explained that while it was unusual to make such an award, Mr. Hatch was an unusual parent, serving as father and mother for the past three years to his three sons, George Jr., 13; Richard, 7, and Albert, 5.

He has followed his trade as painter and at the same time reared his family and kept his home.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 241 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Pittsfield—May 16, 17, and 18, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

Springfield—Series of programs, May 16, 17, 16, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, June 1, 8:30 a. m., and June 22, 12:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7.15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m.).

Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m.).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg — Sundays, 4:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m.).

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m.).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, May 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch .	Boston Bees-Chicago	Circle C Ranch Boys....
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Cubs baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Waltz Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Cubs baseball game.	Organ concert
4:00	Henry F. Grady	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-Chicago	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45	Speakers: music	Dramatization: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game.	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	M. Loring, songs	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment...	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs .	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor .	"Mr. Keen": sketch.....	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": Inter-	Monologue	Bailey Axton, songs....	"N. E. Foreign Trade"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	Song recital
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney":	WOR Symphony Orch...	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers.	choir and music.	dramatic sketch	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Jim and the Texas
8:30	"Strange as It	Kidoodlers Quartet	"I Love a Mystery":	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Ramblers"
8:45	Seems": war news	John Gunther, news....	dramatic sketch	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Good News of 1940":	Sports Writers' Quiz....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Ruby Newman's Orch.	music; comedy	Sports Writers' Quiz .	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Concert of Mexican	Ruby Valley: Maxie	Mickey Alpert's Orch .	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	Music	Rosenbloom; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Legion Mem-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Jan Peerce; Marion	News Service
10:15	Senator Robert A.	bership program	Bob Burns; Jarmila	Claire; Igor Gorin	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	Taft, Ohio	"Front Line Headlines"	Novotna, soprano;	in Sigmund Romberg's	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch	Brian Aherne; orchestra	"The Student Prince"	The Streamliners
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Bob Zérke's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ben. T. V. Smith, Ill.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:30	Xavier Cugat's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	George Sterney's Orch.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra.
11:45	Xavier Cugat's Or	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Zinn Arthur's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review .	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs.	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"...	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake": sketch .	Jacobson's Rhythm	Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"The Handy Man"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs.	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	WBEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Listen to the Band.	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss Interview.	Jean Harner, songs
11:15	"Life Begins": sk..	Clarke Dennis, songs....	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch .	Jack Berch Song Club..	"Against the Storm"...	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News: Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	"Forest Fire Prevention"	"The O'Neills": sketch .	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News .	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Let's Dance"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Your Voice and You"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Your Voice and You"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs.
2:45	"My Son and I"	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch .	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	A. Katzmann, soprano
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family..	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Campfire Girls	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	"Behind the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Consolaire"
4:45	Speaker; Music	Club Matinee: news .	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It":	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Concert Orchestra	quiz program	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: snort comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ruby Newman's Orch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment .	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Salon Orchestra
7:45	Gang	Regatta preview	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Yesterday's Children":	Lucille Manners, so-	"Fifth Row Center":	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	dramatic sketch:	dramatization	prano; Ross Graham,	dramatization	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Abbott and Cos-	"Death Valley Days":	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Variety program
8:45	tello; orch.; News	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat": variety	"Waltz Time": Frank	Bob Zerke's Orchestra .	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Network program	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter"	"This Amazing Amer-	'What's My Name': quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	ica"; quiz program	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	Dance Music	Don Ameche Variety	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Dance Music	Program	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	"Front Line Headlines .	Address by Alfred M.	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
10:45	vocalist; orchestra.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Landon	Griff Williams' Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Leighton Noble's Orch....	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Leighton Noble's Orch...	'Not Even Eternity"
11:30	Larry Clinton's	"The Music You Want"	"Behind the Headlines":	Del Courtney's Orch....	dramatization
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Human Nature in Action	Del Courtney's Orch...	News Service

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Understand Music. Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Modern Composers: France and England."

8:00 p. m.—Splendors of Literature: transcribed.

8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation. Capt. Hildine N. Carlson.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Request Concert, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—9 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News," GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solos JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Americans in the World," DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—Talk: "Vive la France," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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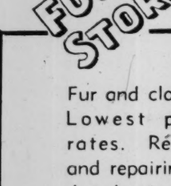

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Stamp Collectors find news of special interest to them on the Daily Features Page of The Christian Science Monitor every Thursday.

Uncompleted Hartford Dikes Benefit North Meadows Area

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16—For the first time in 300 years the North Meadows area of Hartford has remained dry during a spring freshet on the Connecticut River. Harford's new river dikes, still only partially completed, kept the water out of these lowlands during two weeks of the spring run-off.

Pointing out this fact, City Engineer Robert J. Ross reminded the people of Hartford that their new flood control works will mean not only protection from the destruction of recurrent floods but better living conditions along the shores of the river, and there will be fewer mosquitoes if the meadows are not flooded periodically, leaving pools of stagnant water in which the insects will breed.

This spring's "flood" was no more than could be called normal. The dikes are planned to hold off a much greater flood.

Going ahead with the next step in its flood control program, the City Flood Control Commission this week announced that the contract for construction of a Park River conduit will be awarded within two months. The conduit is to enclose the Park River, a meandering muddy stream, from the grounds of the State Capitol to the point where it flows into the Connecticut.

This stretch of the river flows through downtown Hartford, its banks lined for the most part with small industrial plants and dilapidated tenements. Instead of an unsightly stream there will be, when the conduit is built, a new thoroughfare across the city, with the river hidden underneath. Pumps will force the stream through the Connecticut River dike and into the larger river at times of flood.

Favorite Son

Will Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's name be presented to the Republican National Convention as the "favorite son" candidate of Connecticut for the Presidential nomination?

National Committeeman Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., says he has been requested by National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton to obtain the Governor's consent for this step. Governor Baldwin is non-committal.

"The job I've got in Connecticut is big enough for me," he said.

United States Senator John A. Danaher is being mentioned as the probable selection to present the Governor's name to the convention.

Forest Fires

Once more the weather has come to the aid of forest fire patrols in this part of New England. A late spring, frequent rains, and now warm weather which is bringing out the new green leaves, have combined to keep the fire hazard at a minimum. Large fires in the dry hurricane slash of eastern Connecticut has not occurred.

Fading Laurel

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven reports many calls for advice from home owners who find their laurel and rhododendron showing dry, brown leaves instead of the crisp green they expect. Drought last summer, a cold winter, and then high winds and bright sun in spring are responsible, says the station. Damage is particularly severe along the Merritt Parkway, where shrubbery plantings were made last year and the plants had not become established sufficiently to survive.

'Bald' Tires

Tires without treads are responsible for 10 per cent of rejections on automobile inspection lanes. "Bald-headed" tires don't get by.

Relief Load

The general relief load in Connecticut has been reduced about one-fifth since this time a year ago, the State Welfare Department reports.

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A convenient way to add onion flavor.

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Vermont-N. Y. Maple Output

Vermont and New York accounted for two thirds of the national maple syrup-sugar crop this spring, a total which is at about the 1939 level, but slightly below the 10-year average, reports the Associated Press.

Vermont produced 1,044,000 gallons of syrup and 258,000 pounds of sugar this year, 10 per cent higher than in 1939. New York yielded 734,000 gallons of syrup and 212,000 pounds of sugar. The national crop, which is limited commercially to 10 states, totaled 2,583,000 gallons of syrup and 611,000 pounds of sugar.

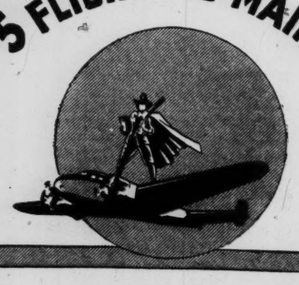
A New York State Department of Agriculture report disclosed that prices this year are approximately the same as last year: at the farm syrup this season averaged $1.82 a gallon retail and $1.42 wholesale, while sugar sold at 29 cents a pound retail and 25 cents wholesale.

'Mystery Weapon' Made for Allies

A new "mystery weapon," said to have been perfected by a Canadian inventor, may shortly make its appearance in behalf of the Allies, it was disclosed here today by former United States Marshal John J. Murphy.

The new weapon is a bomb carrying glider, carried pickaback style by a heavy bomber. The glider, unoccupied, would be loosed high above a military objective or city. Its controls set, the glider would swoop down and explode on contact.

Since it would be unpowered, it would be silent, and no defense would be possible, in the opinion of Mr. Murphy.

NOW 5 FLIGHTS TO MAINE

Yes, a morning flight, a mid-day flight, afternoon flights, and a late evening flight to and from Portland. 4 round trips on Sunday. 3 round trips every weekday (2 on Sundays) to Augusta, Waterville and Bangor. 2 round trips to Lewiston-Auburn every day. Two round trips every day on the International Line.

MAINE LINE from BOSTON to
Portland ..... $5.80 one way
Lewiston 7.40
Augusta 8.90
Waterville 10.00
Bangor 12.80

INTERNATIONAL LINE from BOSTON to
Manchester, N. H. ..... $2.60 one way
Concord, N. H. 3.80
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Artist Makes Fleeting Beauty Stay

By a Staff Photographer

Harold F. Lindergreen, Boston Designer, and His Work

The artist exhibits his application of art to the crafts in a wall panel for the home, showing delicate pastel flower design on the cocoa-brown of rajah silk. He works entirely in tempera.

Seizure Fear Said to Delay Danish Craft

With New York and Philadelphia consignees of cargo aboard the Danish freighter Olympia, held at Boston for the past four weeks, expressing impatience today over the delay, Isbrandtsen-Moller Company, Inc., of New York, operators of the Olympia, explained the delay by the assertion that she is threatened with seizure "by British warships harboring outside American territorial waters."

The Olympia arrived at Boston April 17 from Calcutta and other ports of India, discharged Boston cargo that was brought here in the new India-to-Boston service of its operators and remained at Pier 2, East Boston, for several days before mooring at the Army Base where she has been ever since.

New York and Philadelphia cargo remains on board. The Olympia is one of four Danish vessels that are tied up at Boston awaiting some agreement whereby the ships of Denmark that are outside of Danish territorial waters, will be allowed to operate without hindrance by the British, according to Boston shipping men.

Shortly after Denmark was invaded by German without opposition, but over Danish protest, the British Government contended that under international law the Danish vessels outside of Denmark became prizes or subject to seizure. The Danish Shipping Committee, formed at New York by authority of the Danish Minister to the United States, disputed the British contention, on the ground that the invasion gave the invaders no right, legal or actual power over Danish vessels or other Danish personal property which are outside the invaded part of Denmark, and in possession and control of Danish citizens.

Shipping men in Boston today pointed out that the British ministry of shipping held that Danish vessels might change their registry to British or French for a "fair remuneration" and re-transfer of the tonnage at the end of the war, but no agreement has been reached.

Other Danish vessels at Boston held for the same reasons are the Emma Maersk, the Herta Maersk, and the Rita Maersk.

Dutch Ships Dock

"If the Netherlands forces lost 100,000, then the Germans must have lost 400,000." This was a comment of the crew of the Dutch freighter Schie, which docked here today after a crossing that began before the Nazi invasion of the Lowlands.

Members of the crew of another ship reaching Boston today from the war zone, thtee Norwegian freighter Lynghaug, reported that in leaving the Norwegian coast last April 3, before announcemnt of the Nazi invasion of Scandinavia, they saw idling offshore "suspicious" merchant ships flying Danish and Finnish flags. These, believes the Lynghaug crew, must have been camouflaged German craft carrying troops, munitions, and supplies to facilitate the invasion.

Now docked for an indefinite period here, both ships are awaiting new orders, adjusted to the new situation.

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Artistry Applied to Utility Is Keynote of Modern Home

Today's home can better use "flat treatment" rather than realistic or romantic treatment in its pictures, Harold F. Lindergreen, Boston designer contends.

"Social conditions have changed so definitely that the streamlined contemporary home represents man's whole attempt to simplify as much as possible his medium of living," he said in an interview today.

"Nothing extraneous is to be found. There are many gadgets today whose primary function is utilitarian. Beauty is shaped to meet one's need. The old-time what not has largely disappeared, and I for one am glad. It was a symbol of a cluttering of useless objects.

"I think it is well to give expression to art in the home because the home should sum up all our experiences. If the arts can be applied to the crafts, we begin to approach a basis of good living.

"The modern home has more use for a flat than a realistic, or pictorial picture, with its romantic treatment from a bygone day."

Mr. Lindergreen, who works in tempera on various materials in making up his wall panels or screens, thinks a picture should fit in with a room architecturally, and be permanently placed so that it is an integral part of the room.

Working in materials is nothing new, he asserted.

"The Egyptians were using cotton thousands of years ago to paint on, and the Chinese did their designs on silk before Confucius. Italy adopted it from the Chinese in the days of antiquity. As a matter of fact, what is your modern canvas but flax or cotton? I use cloth because the paint stands out more from it and it allows more fabric to show."

Mr. Lindergreen does not always work in pastels. But, he says, "the colors should never be so brilliant that the pictures march right off the walls.

"The tempo must be toned to the walls. The feeling of a room is very important. It is determined to a very great extent by the part of the country in which it is located, by the exposure, as well as by the people living there."

Mr. Lindergreen's choice of flowers as a motif he explains thus:

"Flowers are the most fragile and transitory of our creatures, and, unlike a scene, which might be more apt to linger, flowers are soon gone. I like them, and I like to catch this about them—to get the rhythm and the mood and the color."

Northampton Light Rates Topic of Commission Hearing

Thirty-three per cent of the Northampton Electric Light Company's customers are not using sufficient electricity to pay the cost of service, Jesse Gray, rate expert, told the State Public Utilities Commission today at a public hearing on the possibility of reducing the company's rates.

Mr. Gray pointed out that the Commission in a previous decision had stated that $1.20 per month was the average monthly payment necessary for a customer to pay to cover the cost of service. Mr. Gray added that 2,176 persons in the Northampton company are not paying bills of that amount monthly.

The Northampton case is the fifth in a series of 11 companies whose rates the Commission is investigating on its own motion because these companies are earning 10 per cent or more profit.

Unlike three of the four previous hearings, sharp protests against company earnings were recorded.

James F. Mahoney, City Solicitor of Northampton, stated that he did not intend to attack the rates or quality of service rendered by the company but that since it had been announced he was to represent the City in the case he had been "bombarded" with protests from Northampton citizens.

Mr. Mahoney told the commission the majority of the protests attack the payment by the company of a 10 per cent dividend when the average investor is receiving 3 or 4 per cent on his money. Mr. Mahoney added that savings banks depositors now are receiving 2 per cent. Northampton citizens, he continued feel that the company's stockholders should take a cut in their dividends because they are getting their money from the average man.

A protest from 1,740 members of the Northampton Central Labor Union was filed.

Others who spoke for rate reduction and dividend cut were Representative George L. Barrus (R) of Goshen who is also Chairman of the Goshen Board of Selectmen; and L. V. Sanderson, Chairman of the Williamsburg Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Sanderson said if the company could absorb hurricane damage costs and still pay a 10 per cent dividend, the rates are obviously too high.

Francis M. McKeown, member of the Commission, brought out that the Springfield Electric Light Company purchases power from the Turners Falls Power and Electric Company for approximately 9½ mills per kilowatt hour, while the Northampton Company must pay 12 mills, although the transmission distance to Northampton is shorter than to Springfield.

Mr. Gray stated that the load probably controlled the rates because undoubtedly Springfield uses much more electricity than the Northampton Company.

Brookline Fire Loss Shows Rise

Brookline fire loss in 1939 compared to the previous year was 150 per cent higher, reaching a total of $108,387 as against $43,589.

Fire Commissioner George W. Goode, announcing statistics for the year, said there were a total of 761 fire alarms sounded of which 44 were false.

The loss represented about 35 per cent of the value of the property threatened. Maintenance cost of the fire department was $367,495, which was $2,780.21 more than expended in 1938.

Training for Jobs Is Given by NYA

Streamlining of the training of youth for jobs and job supervision will be emphasized at the three-day institute of foremanship training of the National Youth Administration which opens in Boston today.

NYA executives from all parts of New England are expected to attend the course, Leon J. Kowal, regional director, said. Speakers include Philip Van Wyck, of Washington, job analyst; Maurice Mandell, Washington, director of the NYA work program, and Mr. Kowal.

Connecticut G. O. P. Names Its Delegates

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (AP)—In a brief, harmonious convention, Connecticut Republicans yesterday named 16 uninstructed delegates, each with a full vote, to the party's national convention.

The lack of instructions was in keeping with Connecticut Republican tradition, but party leaders said it was virtually certain that in the early balloting the State's vote would go to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin as a "favorite son" candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The Governor himself, who frequently has stated that he was uninterested in a place on the national ticket, was named one of six delegates-at-large. Other delegate-at-large posts went to such party leaders as Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Greenwich, National Committeeman; Miss Katherine Bryne of Putnam, National Committeewoman, and Benjamin E. Harwood of Chester, State Chairman, who will head the delegation.

The convention was held in Footguard Hall, armory of one of America's oldest military organizations, the Governor's Footguard, and was presided over by United States Senator John A. Danaher who, in Tuesday night's keynote address, advocated a policy of non-intervention in European affairs.

Chinese Leader Speaks at Staley

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Chinese leader and patriot, speaking before an audience of 1,000 at the Commencement exercises of the Staley College of the Spoken Word in Willett Hall of Harvard Church, Brookline, recently declared that America is facing one of its greatest problems because of the European war.

He said that America must find great leaders but that every crisis calls forth great leaders and asked the graduating students, "Which one of you will it be to raise your voice in defense of liberty and against racial persecution?"

He urged Americans to have courage, saying that "we must not give way to fear" and he described the loss of balance because of fear within as one of the greatest sins of today.

The Commencement exercises were presided over by Dr. Delbert M. Staley, President of the College, who conferred 24 degrees last night.

Trains Hearing For Hyde Park

William J. Galvin, President of the Boston City Council, today announced the appointment of a committee of seven City Councilors to appear at a hearing of the State Department of Public Utilities next Monday with reference to the question of curtailed train service in Hyde Park.

The New Haven Railroad cut down its train service recently, and this was followed by protest to the City Council by Councillar James J. Goode, Jr., of Hyde Park, upon whose proposal the Council then passed an order protesting the reductions.

The hearing is scheduled for 11 a. m., at the State House.

Limited Divorce Reports Proposed

Penalties for publication of "indecent" material in news columns covering proceedings are proposed in a measure filed yesterday with the State Legislature by Harold Sullivan, of Boston, candidate for Democratic nomination for Attorney-General.

Accounts of proceedings would be restricted to names, addresses and occupation of the parties, statement of charge and defense, the judge's summary and the decision.

Violation of these restrictions would make editor, publisher or master printer, but not the reporter, liable to a fine of $2,500, imprisonment for six months, or both.

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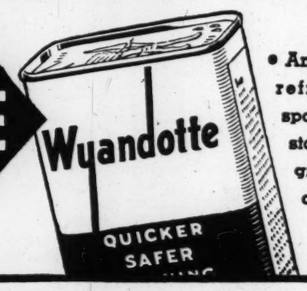
• And try it on refrigerator, spotted stove, stained sink, greasy pots and pans!

Wave of Lower Realty Taxes Welcome Relief in Bay State

Further evidence that a trend toward lower real estate taxes generaly throughout Massachusetts is being experienced was gained today in the official and unofficial tax rates of 24 communities filed in the State Division of Local Taxation.

Of the 24 communities 14 reported decreases in tax rates as compared to 1939, while eight reported increases, and the remaining two announced the 1940 rate would be the same as last year's. In the 24 communities were four cities, Attleboro, Haverhill, North Adams and Quincy, all of which reported decreases.

Previously the 1940 tax rates of 81 towns and four cities have been reported, with three of the cities and 59 of the towns reporting decreases, while one city and 13 towns announced increases. Nine towns were maintaining their 1939 rate through 1940.

Springfield Rate Up

Thus to date out of the 29 cities in Massachusetts seven already have announced decreased rates and one, Springfield, has boosted its rate 80 cents. Of the 312 towns, 69 thus far this year have reported rate drops, 21 have announced increases, and 11 will maintain the 1939 level.

Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts and expert on municipal finance, said that one factor in the rate decreases this year is the $2,000,000 drop in the State Tax on cities and towns. Last year the levied tax was $18,000,000 while this year it dropped to $16,000,000. Of course, the net State tax each year was cut by distribution of $9,600,000 each of the two years to the cities and towns to finance local highway work.

Some communities, such as Arlington, have publicly said that the lower State tax was partially responsible for this year's decrease.

Among the most interesting tax rate decrease is that unofficially reported at Ware, the community which faced financial ruin through the removal of a large textile plant to the South. By co-operative industry, the community is now on its way back, as is evidenced by a drop in the tax rate from $45 in 1939 to $40 this year.

Indications at present are that Boxboro will have the lowest tax rate in Massachusetts this year. Its rate, previously reported, is $12.90, compared with $17.60 last year.

Tax rates reported officially and unofficially this week to the State Division of Local Taxation are (cities shown in capital letters):

	1940	1939
Arlington	$35.80	$36.80
ATTLEBORO	34.70	36.70
Belmont	29.20	28.60
Bernardston	23.00	24.00
Bourne	26.70	31.20
*Boylston	45.00	47.00
*Carver	24.60	25.20
*Concord	36.60	36.00
*Duxbury	22.50	22.50
Framingham	33.00	33.40
Hardwick	45.00	42.00
HAVERHILL	40.40	41.20
*Mendon	29.00	29.00
Millville	40.90	40.20
NORTH ADAMS	37.00	38.50
Norwood	33.40	32.00
Oak Bluffs	28.50	30.00
*Plainville	27.40	25.00
QUINCY	32.30	32.40
Rockport	37.40	35.00
*Ware	40.00	45.00
Wellesley	21.90	22.70
*Whitman	36.80	36.40
Windsor	28.00	33.00

* Unofficial.

WPA Comment Is Withheld

Work Projects Administration officials at Boston headquarters today declined to comment on charges of "Irregularities," and lack of education and experience of three of their leaders, made at a House Appropriations Subcommittee hearing in Washington.

The three "noted" by two investigators after a "spot check of the personnel records," are John J. McDonough, New England Regional Administrator, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, and George H. Cottell.

Mr. Cottell, the investigators found, had eight years of grammar school and had been a labor organizer. Mr. Bresnahan, they claimed, was promoted despite a recommendation by an assistant administrator that he be discharged.

Mr. Cottell's experience in handling labor cases amply justified his appointment as Director of Employment in Massachusetts, F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, told the Committee. "He is reported to be doing an excellent job," he said.

The report submitted to the Committee said that Mr. Bresnahan, in 1936 Director of Employment for the Fall River area made "illegal assignments to WPA jobs of his political favorites." Mr. Bresnahan is now New England Chief Regional Supervisor in the Employment Division here.

Mr. Harrington testified that Mr. Bresnahan has since been cleared of these charges.

Teachers College Continuance Favored

More than 700 members of the Boston Normal School and Teachers College Association went on record unanimously last night as favoring continuance of Teachers College of Boston.

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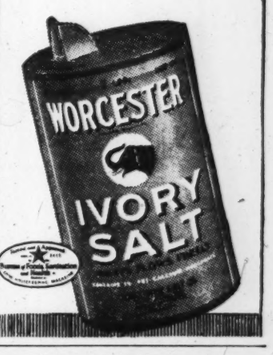

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EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL 2 30 oz TINS 45c | 2 17 oz TINS 25c
GRAPE JUICE RED WING QT BOT 23c | 2 PINT BOTS 25c
CHILI SAUCE FINAST FANCY GRADE 12 oz BOT 19c
BAKER'S PURE VANILLA EXTRACT 2 oz BOT 25c
CLAPP'S STRAINED BABY FOODS WORLD'S LARGEST BABY MENU 3 4½ oz TINS 23c
FANCY BEETS RICHMOND CUT 2 28 oz TINS 19c
WYANDOTTE CLEANSER 2 TINS 17c
STRONGHEART DOG FOOD 4 TINS 19c
EDUCATOR CRACKERS OH JOHNNIE 2 lbs 25c | CHERRY, PLAIN or WALNUT POUND CAKE ea 19c
Fuji Bean Sprouts 2 tins 17c
Fuji CHOP SUEY VEGETABLES 2 tins 25c
Fuji Noodles 2 tins 29c
Shredded Wheat 2 pkgs 17c
Palmolive Soap bar 6c
Octagon Soap 4 bars 17c
Klek Formerly Red Super Suds 2 pkgs 17c
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Art Exhibitions in Boston and Cambridge—New French Film Shown

Three Women Exhibitors At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

The Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, winds up its exhibiting season in three solo displays; oils by Grace Russell; drawings and sculptures by Marta Adams; water colors, drawings, and woodcuts by Margarete Koehler. The exhibition will continue through Saturday.

Of the three, the work of Grace Russell is most immediately grasped, for she paints in a direct, naturalistic manner. Most of her themes are of Rockport, where she has selected views with rocky ledges in the foreground resisting the choppy, active surf. She never wearies of this theme, which is repeated with slight variations in perspective, movement, or cloud formation. The rocks are colored a lavender gray, contrasting with the blue and green hues of the water. Most vigorous, perhaps, is the marine entitled "Mid-Ocean," in which Miss Russell has imparted the thought of unfathomable depth in the deep green of the surging waters.

The works of Marta Adams and Margarete Koehler are shown together. Both work in independent fashion, yet they seem harmonious in this neighborly arrangement. Mrs. Adams has already exhibited hereabouts, but so far as we know this is Mrs. Koehler's initial showing.

* * *

Mrs. Adams' drawings are delightful portrayals in delicate, sensitively-felt outline of animals, children, women. They show kinship with modern Mexican practice, but they do not have the stereotyped and conventionalized character of followers of the Mexican school. Mrs. Adams imbues her line with a tenuous expressiveness. It is no mere descriptive line, no mere definer of contours, for it contains thought and feeling as well. Thus she is identified with modern artists who do more than make transcripts in color and line of what they see. They betray a personal feeling, a private conviction which tells us more than the mere outward nature of the theme portrayed. She communicates tellingly the emotion experienced in watching a pair of monkeys, or a trio of calves huddled together, or women in prayer, or a peasant child. She has a gentle but penetrating way of relating a tender feeling. She uses no obvious or commanding tricks to produce the effect; it results from a capacity for articulating niceties of perception.

Her sculpture—she calls it "Plastik"—is done in bronze and terra cotta. The modeling is soft and fictile, aiming again to respond to a delicate touch.

* * *

Mrs. Koehler's water colors are executed in small and modest scale. The subjects are still-lifes, seaside views, personal portrayals. She does not seek variety in subject, for she seems more occupied with method, more calculating, studying, refining, recasting her material. She has a detached, classical viewpoint. Her still-lifes are wrought with thoughtful dispensation of materials as to color, mass, placing on the surface. Each small detail figures significantly in the design and there are few details, for Mrs. Koehler seeks strong simplification. Colors are never intense, but softened to a variation of tints.

Several beach views indicate variations on a theme in which the artist has changed emphasis or accent, altered a color scheme, heightened a mood. These views of the strand are refined almost to abstraction. While they are based on realistic material, the painter has altered and conceptualized it. Her approach and visualization recall Lyonel Feininger of the Bauhaus school. This is one way in which artists of our time have managed to revolt against naturalism, one way in which they have managed to get back to the realm of imagination. They have cut their way clear of unnecessary and intrusive elements, concerning themselves only with such basic material of line and color as can be used most convincingly to convey the equivalent of a feeling experienced in the visual world. In the process of distillation, refinement, abstraction of the material, beauty may and does result. The same method pursued by another painter might produce ineffectual results. Such are the imponderables in the world of artistic expression.

The woodcuts indicate that Mrs. Koehler is influenced by the medium, by the pressure exerted on the surface, the resistance of and the organic nature of the material. The woodcuts include portraits and landscapes and they are informed with a brightness and drama that make them different in character from her aquarelles. The woodcuts too show resemblance to the modern German school.

Artist-Technicians Prepare Plaster Panel

Preliminary to testing of artists' pigments in fresco painting. An exhibition of the tests will be held Friday at the Fogg Museum

'The Kreutzer Sonata'

"The Kreutzer Sonata" seems to have been brought to the screen twice before, in a silent film version in 1915, and again by the Russians in 1928. The present French film, now at the Fine Arts, has been somewhat freely adapted from Tolstoy, and is accompanied by music of Beethoven. The story has now been arranged in the form of a double triangle, with the tragic outcome of the first used as a basis for the second triangular situation. It is told in deliberate fashion against a background of pre-Soviet Russia.

* * *

Pierre Renoir is to be seen during the earlier portion of the film as the wronged husband who kills himself when he finds that he has been betrayed by the wastrel whom he had befriended. The latter role, the central figure in the story, is played by Jean Yonnel. Brought to his senses by the tragic effect of his profligate career, he reforms, retires to the country, and in the course of time is happily married. But by a chain of circumstances he finds himself confronted by a situation similar to that which faced his friend—or thinks it is the same, though in fact his wife remains faithful to him.

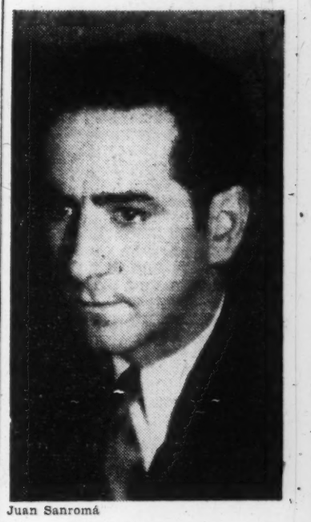
The film takes a melodramatic turn when, consumed by jealousy, he seems to kill his wife and attempts to shoot the violinist who he suspects is her lover. But by a twist at the end it appears that he had not murdered either of them. A semi-happy conclusion is reached with a reconciliation between husband and wife as he begins the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced.

* * *

M. Jonnel has a difficult role. He plays it seriously, in somewhat static fashion at the beginning but with increasing strength as the film progresses. Gaby Morley makes an attractive figure of the wife. Anne Roxanne is the irresponsible mischievous sister who brings about some of the misunderstanding. The film has been directed by Charles Guichard.

Included in the program is a short film on Serge Fifár and the ballet of the Paris Opéra, and a March of Time issue on American Youth of 1940.

E. F. M.



Juan Sanromá

J. M. Sanromá

Who will play the Paderewski Piano Concerto in A minor at the Symphony Hall Pop Concert of May 19.

The Russakoff Ballet

By Margaret Lloyd

Senia Russakoff, long-resident Boston teacher of ballet, presented his Carnival Ballet Group in Jordan Hall last night in a "balletization" of Tolstoi's novel, "Anna Karenina," followed by a series of divertissements.

Although the performance had in large measure the aspect of a students' recital, it had also some very good dancing, revealing in many instances sound technical training. Alicia Langford, who danced the title role, has finish, security, a charming presence, and considerable pantomimic ability. She has danced on the professional stage. The gifted Patricia Horn, a lovely child about 12 years old, has every endowment for a successful career. Her Degas sketch was remarkably smooth, her portrayal of Dolinka showed dramatic possibilities. Winifred Madden, tall and supple, is very versatile and deft, and Barbara Gould stood out in a captivating gypsy dance.

The guest artist, José Vega, is a genuine Flamenco dancer. There is no mistaking the proud carriage, the subtle nuances, the fervor and spring of real Spanish dancing. There was other good work here and there. Some of the men had mastered the Russian folk steps fairly well, notably Bernard Fields, whose Dance of the Innkeeper was quite extraordinary.

Mr. Russakoff's choregraphy shows him to be conversant with the traditions of Russian ballet. He provided some interesting groupings and variations and at least met the test of his ambitious production half way. The pas de quatre in the first act seemed to have come direct from "Swan Lake," but as it was supposed to be done by entertainers from an opera ballet at a ball, that was acceptable enough. In the last scene, at the railroad station, his imagination cut some curious capers, when Shadows of the Night, Forces of Destruction, Despair, Destiny, and Death carried out a prolonged symbology that was a ballet in itself. This scene could be made more effective and the whole ballet, with its nine scenes, could be shortened and tightened advantageously.

Suggestive décor was used for the scenes, and the costumes were for the most part tasteful and attractive.

Sydney S. Cahan, the musical director, played the piano accompaniments indefatigably throughout.

News of the Stage

New York

Georgie Hale started today selecting a chorus of 40 for Al Jolson's new musical show, "Keep Punchin'," due in New York next September. The show will open in Detroit on June 30, according to present plans. Later, it will move to Chicago. Rehearsals are scheduled to begin next week. The cast includes Martha Raye, Lionel Stander, Ruby Keeler, and Bert Gordon.

* * *

"Walk With Music," the new musical comedy featuring Kitty Carlisle, Mitzi Green, Jack Whiting, Stepin Fetchit, Betty Lawford, Art Jarrett, and Marty May, will open at the Barrymore Theater on May 27. There will be no out-of-town performances. The Ruth Selwyn-Shubert production toured extensively earlier in the season as "Three After Three," but has lately undergone considerable revision both of cast and of material. "Walk With Music" is by Guy Bolton, Parke Levy, and Alan Lipscott. The lyrics are by Johnny Mercer and the music by Hoagy Carmichael. Rowland Leigh is supervising the production, which R. H. Burnside is staging. Anton Dolin is directing the dances in collaboration with Herbert Harper.

* * *

From Hollywood, John Houseman, Orson Welles, and Herman J. Mankiewicz have announced the formation of United Productions. Included in the personnel of the new organization will be a number of persons once engaged in the activities of the Mercury Theater. United Productions will put on five new plays a year, originating in Hollywood. The Mercury Theater will not be abandoned but will act in partnership with the new firm providing it with two productions a season, directed and produced by Mr. Welles. Establishment of United Productions, it is stated, will not affect the Mercury Theater's plans for New York nor Mr. Houseman's plans to produce "Woodrow Wilson," scheduled to open on Broadway late in September.

* * *

"G-Man," a new number performed by Berni Gould, has just been added to "New Pins and Needles," at the Windsor. Harold J. Rome composed it. The I. L. G. W. U. revue is in its last six weeks hereabouts, having pushed up its closing date from June 29 to June 22. It is beginning a lengthy tour this summer.

* * *

"Too Many Girls," the George Abbott musical at the Broadway Theater, will close Saturday night. Mr. Abbott plans to take it on tour next season, opening in Chicago on Labor Day. Two other current attractions will give their final performances Saturday. They are "My Dear Children," with John Barrymore, and "The Fifth Column," with Franchot Tone. Both Mr. Barrymore and Mr. Tone are going to Hollywood for movie assignments. Mr. Barrymore will be making "The Great Profile."

* * *

The Players production of Congreve's "Love for Love" will be done at the Hudson Theater for one week beginning Monday, June 3. Dorothy Gish, Barry Jones, and A. G. Andrews have been added to the cast now rehearsing under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones.

* * *

Eve Arden will withdraw from "Two for the Show," after Saturday evening's performance at the Booth Theater. Miss Arden is leaving for Hollywood. Her place will be taken by Grace Coppen.

* * *

"The Male Animal" played its 150th performance Wednesday afternoon at the Cort Theater.

* * *

Robert E. Sherwood will donate his royalties from Canadian performances of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," this week, to the Canadian Red Cross. The company plays Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Museum Saturday Classes

There may now be seen in the Museum of Fine Arts the annual display of painting and modeling by members of the Saturday classes. Work done by students from 8 to 18 will be on view through May 23.

The prevailing quality is breadth. The young painters are encouraged to express themselves with freedom and spontaneity; they are also guided gently towards the discipline which they soon learn is essential in creative art.

What we notice in the student's work is an increasing awareness of problems of composition, co-ordination of material, rhythm, dynamics. The stiff, silhouette-like figures commence to stir; the raw colors are subdued; the details bend to each other. What is particularly gratifying is the fact that these Museum students are not encouraged to work in accordance with stock methods. The teaching staff is to be complimented for this type of guidance, for these young folks are put on the path to clear, expressive, and effective visualization. They illustrate stories, describe scenes of daily life, originate fanciful subjects with a freshness and variety and conscientious performance which is gratifying indeed. Because that type of performance is so general in this display, we are inclined to give the faculty most of the credit.

There are water colors, black-and-white drawings, plastelene and soap figures. The drawing is also executed with great seriousness, and basic principles are carefully regarded. The modeling shows how much talent exists among us in plastic art. These figurines are delightful in their varying moods, postures, attitudes. They show observation and an appreciation for the material which is suited to this medium. We have seen many a "grown-up" exhibition shown in professional galleries which did not measure up to the gifted performances of many of these young folks.

Fogg Museum To Exhibit Tests For Art Materials

On Friday afternoon an exhibition of the technical testing of modern artists' materials will be opened at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. The exhibition will show the work being done by the Paint Testing and Research Laboratory of the Massachusetts WPA Art Project. It will consist of panels and photographs illustrating testing by chemical, microscopic and physical methods. Some of the apparatus used will be on display, as well as specimens showing the results of tests. Emphasis will be laid on the difference between good and inferior painting materials. Some of the specimens to be exhibited will show the faulty use of good materials.

The exhibition is confined chiefly to artists' oil paints but a series of panels showing the permanence of modern pigments in fresco will also be seen.

Many of the methods to be illustrated have been developed in connection with the work done by the Laboratory on the Proposed Trade Standard for Artists' Oil Paints which is being promulgated under the auspices of the National Bureau of Standards.

A panel discussion on Modern Artists' Materials will be held in the Large Lecture Hall of the Fogg Museum Friday between three and five o'clock. All artists in attendance will be invited to ask questions. Robert Logan, chairman of the Department of Fine Arts at Connecticut College, New London, will be chairman. The panel will consist of William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Rutherford J. Gettens, Fellow for Technical Research, Fogg Art Museum and Consultant to the Paint Testing and Research Laboratory, Massachusetts WPA Art Project; Richard Katz, Jr., Vice-President, Colored Pigment Division, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph Mayer, Specialist in Artists' Materials, New York; Frank W. Sterner, Supervisor of the Paint Testing and Research Laboratory, Massachusetts WPA Art Project; Carl Zerbe, Chairman of the Department of Painting, Museum School of Fine Arts, Boston.

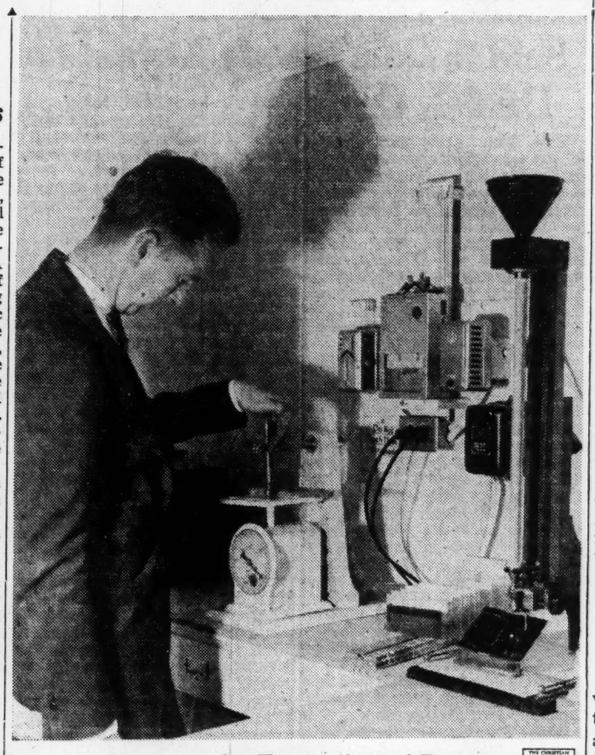
Holman's Print Shop

At Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street, will be on exhibition through May 25 etchings by Kerr Eby. Depicted are views of France, Maine, and the Connecticut countryside. There are prints issued by Mr. Eby many years ago, and specimens of most recent workmanship.

Mr. Eby has an eye for the appropriate subject. There are spacious views of landscape interspersed with trees or farm houses. In representing retreating vistas he knows how to convey an illusion of space reaching far beyond the horizon, or over the crest of a hill. The terrain is indicated by carefully traced lines which slant ever so slightly as they carry farther and farther into space. The general impression in design, however, is a pattern based on restful horizontals.

In earlier prints, Mr. Eby put more muscular pressure in his line, heightened it with vigorous contrasts. He achieved consequently a sure fire dramatic effect which is commonly exploited by etchers today. Time, however, has changed his attitude. Apparently he exhausted his interest in what that method could gain for him, and dedicated himself to a more retrained and more refined method. With time his line has become more sensitive and more telling. The wiry, nervous etched line is more forceful and aware.

Outstanding examples in the Holman exhibition are "Cider Mill," "An Agawa Reach," "Day's End, Driftway," "Turkey Hill," "Hurricane's End," a 1940 issue, differs considerably from other prints shown, for Mr. Eby has done this marine subject with line and aquatint, thus achieving a painterly and atmospheric effect. Elsewhere when he stresses shadows, he marks them in painstakingly with a network of cross-hatched lines.



Apparatus for Testing Artists' Paints

Artist-technician is seen testing surface drying rates.

Southern California Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The newly organized Southern California Opera Association, headed by Albert Coates and Vladimir Rosing, gave its first presentation in the Philharmonic Auditorium on the evening of May 7. Gounod's "Faust" had been chosen for the display of Mr. Rosing's new stage technique. The presentation did much to justify advance statements, and has aroused confidence in the future of the organization.

Sung in the vernacular by young artists, many of whom had had no previous stage experience, the Gounod score, under Mr. Rosing's direction, took on new significance, with the age-old story glowing anew with vigor and vitality. Without flaunting tradition, Rosing achieved the utmost dramatic effects by utilizing simplicity and naturalness of action, bringing the story into bold relief.

The expressed purpose of the Association to afford opportunity to musical talent of the Southland was exemplified in the choice of principals, who were, in most instances, fully capable, and excellent in their respective parts. Nadine Connor was a charming heroine, pictorially, and sang much of her music beautifully. Vocally, David Laughlin was not an ideal Faust, but he has youth and good looks. The Mephistopheles of Robert Brink was excellent. He has presence and style in his acting, and disclosed a light bass voice of exceptional quality. Frank Travis was a personable Valentine, if somewhat somber vocally. The part of Siebel, almost always sung by a mezzo-soprano, was enacted by Henry Korn, but scarcely to the advantage of the part or of the lovely aria entrusted to him. Others in the cast were Blanche Phillips as Martha; John Ford, Wagner, and Richard Bradley, Old Faust.

* * *

The Association had the cooperation of the Southern California Music Project, which supplied an excellent chorus of 50 voices, and a 70-piece orchestra. Mr. Coates, conducting, achieved remarkable musical effects, and received an ovation. The opera was completely sold out. No date has yet been set for the second presentation, Mr. Coates' "Gainsborough's Duchess."

With winter concerts over, attention is being focused on forthcoming events in the Hollywood Bowl, which will inaugurate its annual eight-weeks season on July 9. Mrs. Leila Atherton Irish, executive secretary and vice-president, has announced that Bruno Walter will conduct four concerts beginning on July 12. Other concerts during the summer will be in charge of John Barbirolli, conductor of the New York Philharmonic, and George Szell. The list of soloists includes the names of Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Grace Moore, José Iturbi (who will also conduct a concert of music by composers from the Americas), Vladimir Horowitz, Paul Robeson, Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior. One or two operas will be presented.

L. E. Behymer brought his series of artists' concerts to a brilliant close, with Tito Schipa, Josef Hofmann, and Jeanette MacDonald appearing the last fortnight of April.

The Hall Johnson Negro Choir celebrated the fifteenth year of its existence with a program of absorbing interest in the Philharmonic Auditorium on the evening of May 3. This choir sang with a surety and poignancy of expression that approached sheer virtuosity.

* * *

An event of contrasting interests brought Leopold Stokowski, conducting the Los Angeles Philharmonic, and Benny Goodman, leading his dance band, together in a benefit concert for the Polish Relief Fund, in Hollywood Bowl on the evening of May 1. Stokowski led an augmented orchestra of 116 pieces in magnificent performances of his own transcription of Bach's mighty Toccata and Fugue in D minor and the Aria in D. Less successful were performances of Debussy's "Moonlight" and Wagner's Magic Fire Music. Josef Hofmann was soloist in Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor and a group of works by Chopin. Mary Martin was soloist with the Goodman Band. The audience, not large, was exceedingly enthusiastic.

The Occidental College Choir, of 150 voices, gave its annual program in Thorne Hall on the afternoon of May 12. Excerpts from Bach's "The Passion According to St. Matthew," numbers by Vittoria, Gretchaninoff, and Willan, and the entire St. Cecilia Mass by Gounod were sung with precision and good quality of tone. The choir, conducted by Howard Swan, had the assistance of Walter Hartley, organist, and Barbara Root, pianist.

Hal D. Crain

Impressionists in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

In honor of its twentieth anniversary as a city-owned museum, the Detroit Institute of Arts has assembled a handsome loan collection of French Impressionists and their American contemporaries. Leaders of the Impressionist movement are represented by a number of superb examples, as are the more objective realists of the same period.

The prime motive of the Impressionists was to record the fleeting appearance of nature with small patches of pure color, with complementary tones in vibrant juxtaposition. Claude Monet's "Gladioli" is an example—gay and full of soaring movement, with butterflies and sketchy figure in blue—in which all naturalism is sacrificed in an attempt to achieve light and color. The other Monet, of multi-colored flowers in a vase of electric blue, has more realism, but still fairly scintillates.

The gem of the collection is perhaps the exquisite Renoir, "The Cup of Chocolate," a charming dark-eyed woman in dark dress against a luminous background, painted when the artist was at the height of his powers. "Lise" is also handsome and there is an exquisite still-life in which one can seem to feel the soft fuzz of the peaches. A later work, "At the Piano," for all its skill, gives one an uncomfortable feeling of spottiness.

* * *

George Seurat, most experimental of the group, is represented by a large pointilliste landscape, "La Crotoy," and a small but very complete study for "The Models," both painted with tiny pin points of scintillating color. The Sisleys are also beautiful—"The Pond at Marley" in muted tones against blue distance, an atmospheric snow scene, and "Church at Moret in the Rain." Camille Pissaro is represented by two charming landscapes in quiet colors.

There is a large group of Cézannes, including several masterly still-life studies, two portraits of Mme. Cézanne, and the dark and powerful "Man With Crossed Arms." Among his landscapes is "Au bord de l'eau," which shows his individual method of painting as a Post-Impressionist. The Degas female portraits are beautifully handled; the several dancer groups are full of movement, and the paintings of laundresses at their task are particularly beautiful and subtle. There are also several of his famous race horse scenes.

The race course attracted Edouard Manet also, and here are several of his dramatic scenes, in which the horses of the foreground are painted in detail and the backgrounds quite sketchily. The large portrait of M. Hoschede and his daughter is done in bold brush strokes with little detail, the figure of the young woman being merely blocked in large areas of color. The self-portrait is in mauve-brown tones and is also boldly painted.

The Van Goghs include one of his gayest, "Iris," and one of his most appealing self-portraits, with piercing eyes and yellow hat. There is also "The Postman's Wife and Child" in dark colors against a violent yellow background, and one of his women of Arles, this time with a background of mauve-pink. Among the satirical works of Toulouse-Lautrec is the caricaturish "Jane Avril"—a water color on cardboard—the beautifully designed "Ringmaster, Cirque Fernando," and a café scene.

* * *

Among American contemporaries of these Frenchmen, few, with the exception of Mary Cassatt, here represented by a handsome pastel, "Women with an Infant," show the slightest foreign influence, unless it might be of the Old Masters. The Duveneck "Whistling Boy" reminds one of Hals. By Thomas Eakins is the straightforward portrait of Charles Linford, also "Lady in a Green Dress." His large painting, "Catherine," with background of dark furniture, has a Rembrandt glow. Of the Winslow Homers, two strike one as particularly beautiful, "Homer's Studio Seen Through Fog" with sun piercing brightly through mist, and "The Lee Shore," a large work, which shows ruddy rocks, mountainous waves, and a befogged ship in the distance. Typical of Albert Pinkham Ryder is "Temple of the Mind," with classic columns and allegorical figures.

There is a Sargent, a study of the Cellini Perseus. The Whistler portraits, with the exception of the self-portrait, are dark, particularly that of the little girl, which is beautiful in its deep grays and browns. By Maurice Prendergast is the mosaic-like "Figures on the Seashore." Childe Hassam's "Surf and Rocks," which is gorgeous in its effect of light and movement, marks him as an apt pupil of the Impressionists, as does John Twachtman's "The Pool"—filled with yellow light.

The German school is represented by Lovis Corinth. There is a large landscape with blue mountains and water and spectacular foliage—"Walchensee"; also a self-portrait in golden-brown tones and done in bold strokes.

At the Pops Tonight

March from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Liebesfreud ..... Kreisler
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
Piano Concerto in A major, No. 2 ..... Liszt
Soloist—Palmyra da Camara
Framingham State Teachers College Glee Club. Director, Edward F. Gilday.
"Espana," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Polka from "Ritter Pasman" ..... Strauss
Farandole from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Second Movement, Allegretto, Symphony, No. 7 ..... Beethoven

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Picture at: 12:00, 2:40, 5:20, 8:00 and 10:40
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DARRYL F. ZANUCK production
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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
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in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER
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SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

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Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl 6-8969
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Commerce and Finance

Dominion Seeks to Effect Provincial-Federal Debt 'Merger'

Business and Industry

New Zealand's Trade Control Working Slowly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's trade control plan began to work last year and cut imports by more than $30,000,000, though not enough to meet the payments on foreign bonds this country has to meet, Customs Department figures disclose.

This was done without any great variation in exports, the extra foreign exchange accumulated abroad being purely that due to cuts in goods entering the country. Indeed, the value of exports declined by $1,800,000.

Export figures for the year were $290,000,000; imports were $246,000,000. The total excess of exports was more than $43,000,000. Last year exports exceeded imports by only $14,000,000. However, this country needs $60,000,000 surplus exports a year to pay its way because of the large holdings of its bonds in Britain.

Mystery Remains

Mystery of the control system imposed by the Government 14 months ago remains. Why was it necessary to disturb foreign trade as violently as the Socialist leaders did for so little return? Why did the control system take so long to work? What may be expected as the result of the latest drastic cuts?

The Government has often claimed that the impact on trade would not be as great as foreign traders said. Yet the published reductions of quotas for imports of certain classes of goods indicated big cuts in the quantity on the market. Because of high stocks which have been sold at rigidly controlled prices, the effect of the trade plan has been felt only in the last two months.

Government leaders have also repeatedly admitted that gains were not as swift as they might have been because of the use of foreign exchange to purchase plant and raw materials to make here goods previously brought from abroad. This indicates the cut in consumption goods has been much greater than trade figures indicate. If this phase has ended because of the outbreak of war, greater improvement in the position may be expected this year.

War has not overturned the budget of the country, even though there has been big spending in equipment of the army and air force, it was revealed by Finance Minister Nash when he published figures for the first nine months of the financial year to Dec. 31. Revenue is up more than $5,000,000 and budgetary expenditure has been only $12,000,000 more than for the same period in 1938.

Aided somewhat by the comparatively light war taxes imposed by the Government for war purposes, revenue was $111,500,000 against $106,000,000 for the same months in 1938. Expenditure stood at $128,000,000 instead of $116,000,000, the 1938 figure.

Not the Whole Story

This does not tell the whole story, however. The Government dipped into the reserve bank for loans totaling $31,000,000. Yet even this rate of borrowing was not as fast as that maintained at the end of 1938 when it began using reserve bank credit for inflationary purposes.

Finance Minister Nash, while reticent about the future, holds the monetary record up until now to have been satisfactory. He points out that the percentage of receipts for the first nine months of the two budgets have been identical, the principal items of revenue showing little variation. And he says the expenditure for a period which included four months of war was only 2 per cent higher than in 1938. Income tax, still to be collected, will make the position still stronger.

Refusing to forecast, the Minister declares that results to date warrant every confidence budgetary expectations will be realized.

Security Offerings Total $15,776,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended May 9 totaled $15,776,000, the smallest since the middle of March, Poor's Publishing Company reported. Of this total 72 per cent represented new capital.

Comparisons follow:

	This week	Year ago
Industrial		$500,000
Municipal	$3,142,000	15,102,800
Public utility	99,000	.....
Railroad	10,400,000	.....
Miscellaneous	1,735,000	.....
Stock	410,000	134,000
Total	15,776,000	15,736,800

FHLB Appoints Members To Loan Advisory Council

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank board announced the appointment of Joseph H. Soliday, Boston; Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia; Herman B. Wells, Bloomington, Ind.; Will C. Jones, Jr., Dallas; Paul F. Good, Lincoln, Neb., and David G. Davis, San Francisco, as members of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council for the year beginning next July 1.

Created by Congress, the council meets semi-annually here to consult with the board on general business conditions and special subjects pertaining to the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Twelve other members are appointed by the 12 Federal home loan banks throughout the country.

Market Sees War of Machinery, With Commodities at Discount

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stocks dropped to new lows yesterday, then rallied to regain some of Tuesday's losses in a turnover which sent trading at times as much as eight minutes ahead of the tape, so that the regular flow of quotations had to be interrupted for "flash" prices for the first time since last September. The movement of stock prices was indecisive and commodities were fairly steady when suddenly wheat took a tumble and dropped the limit of ten cents for a total loss of 20 cents in two days. This was too much for other commodities and they all turned weak. About the only commodity which has not suffered serious breaks this week is coffee, apparently for the sole reason that nobody had ever bid it up on war news and so nobody sold it down on the new reverse interpretation of the war.

Climbing promptly to a stratospheric view of the situation, some people in the Street are beginning to see profound significance in the fact that our export business increase since the war began has been solely in finished goods such as airplanes and machine tools, while our exports of raw materials, and particularly farm commodities, have fallen sharply. This is a war of machinery, in which an acute scarcity of highly specialized and highly finished machinery and equipment is developing while an acute surplus of basic raw materials is becoming obvious.

Machine "Bottlenecks"

The current Saturday Evening Post carries an excellent story on the machine-tool industry which indicates the extraordinary shortage in that field. Political economy has been changed radically, and Wall Street is just beginning to appreciate, in the form of drastic mark-downs in essential commodities, the fact that the whole world is long of raw materials and short of highly finished goods. There is no bottleneck in staples, says the market.

There is no other interpretation of, for example, a 100-point drop in lard and a consistent weakness in the No. 4 sugar futures contract (world sugar) in the face of open warfare which last September was considered so bullish that commodities rose the limit day after day. There impends, for example, the over-running of the French beet fields, just planted, from which a crop of some 1,000,000 tons of beet sugar was expected—yet world sugar sold off. Economic speculations are being radically re-ordientated, and the key to this orientation is that there is no bottleneck in staples, but in machinery.

It is said that "war is the mother of all things." To be specific, it has produced an acute shortage in airplanes. The shortage in airplanes resolves itself into a shortage of engines. The bottleneck in engines is a bottleneck in machine tools, and that, in part at least, resolves itself into a bottleneck in the field of skilled mechanics.

To be sure, the latest government crop estimate for wheat showed an improvement of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 in the prospect for the winter wheat crop. But that is hardly an explanation for a 20-cent drop in two days in wheat. Something more fundamental is being foreseen, and that goes for cotton, sugar, lard, and other leading commodities.

Wild as the conjecture may seem, the only possible explanation seems likely to be found in the American budget. For years the federal government has been playing benevolent daddy to American farmers and to other sections of the community of which there was a surplus from an economic-military viewpoint. Wheat farmers for instance have been getting a guaranty of something round $1.00 for their wheat, consisting of a loan value of round 58 cents, plus some 30 cents "conservation payment" and 12 or 15 cents "parity payment." These payments have been in effect designed to encourage them to restrict production.

Embrace Mass Production

Practically all the commodities in the world have been under restriction programs except cocoa. In an emergency nobody is going to bother to pay people to produce less. The perhaps exaggerated assertion in Congress that "we have frittered away $20,000,000,000 in this country in the last 10 years and haven't got any kind of adequate defense out of it," may turn out to be the most economically significant of all the consequences of the German airplane and machine-tool achievements.

A recent article in the latest Harper's by Frank Hanighen discusses British industrial slow thinking, in the stubborn refusal to adopt stream-lined mass-production methods for the turnout of airplanes and anti-aircraft-equipment. The Germans began to "rationalize" their industrial production 15 years ago under the murdered Walter Rathenau. It begins to appear that they have come nearest of all European nations to the American standard of mass-production. In fact, to go by the Saturday Evening Post article on the machine-tool industry, they have outdone even the United States.

Like it or not, the military opponents of Germany, among whom the United States may in six months or a year find itself, will have to adopt certain German methods, and among these may be a return to old-fashioned American industrial methods of the 1920's which the Germans seem to have copied while we have abandoned them. The British turn out first-class anti-aircraft guns, so good that round Scapa Flow they have discouraged the Germans from any further airplane raids, but they don't turn them out in volume. The high prices they are now willing to pay for American machine tools indicate the degree to which British (and French) industrial operations have fallen behind Germany's.

French Behind Industrially

The French in particular are so far behind the Germans in modern industrial technique that it looks as though the otherwise superior French army, better-officered, better-trained, and better equipped according to old-fashioned two-dimensional warfare standards, may have to retreat and retreat and retreat for the simple reason that its industrial development has lagged sadly behind that of Germany. That means that French industry (and to a lesser extent British industry) has retained nineteenth-century concepts which are obsolete and—in the last analysis—are "un-American."

One of the paradoxical developments in Europe which is now being realized in open warfare is that, despite its hideous mein, destructive power, immoral feeling, and totalitarian content, modern neutral-killing German has "democratised" itself far more than, for example, Great Britain. It is paradoxical that the Britain, fighting democracy's battle, seems more aristocratic and caste-minded than its totalitarian opponent.

But, for one thing, the German nation was plunged into a common misery by the never-forgotten 1923 inflation. For another thing, the ascendancy of the brutal Nazi party over the complacent Reichswehr authorities beginning with the unfortunately successful re-occupation of the Rhineland, has meant the end of aristocratic distinctions in the German army. Low-born upstarts with ability out of high-school have been shoved into the army's commissioned ranks and the old-fashioned German army insistence on aristocratic background for army commission has been swept aside.

Not only have divisions been made complete fighting units with planes, tanks, guns, and foot-slogging infantry, but a comradeship between officer and men, in the new-style open warfare, has been encouraged—while the caste system still prevails in Britain, and in France the factory boss is still referred to as "le singe"—the monkey.

These things matter, and these are what the stock market and the commodity markets here are saying. The current "absurd" prices are being made by speculators, and the definition of a speculator is one who guesses on what is coming. The guess is somewhat this. First, that the Germans have such a military superiority that they must have such an economic superiority that their economic methods must be imitated or else—.

To imitate, meet and beat them in their murderous venture, the following things must eventually become self-evident. First, that there is a scarcity of power-driven machine tools and of the skilled mechanics that know how to handle them. Second, that there is no scarcity of such raw materials as copper, lard and cottonseed oil, cotton, wheat, and sugar, as there was during the World War. Third, that in a military emergency, when everything unnecessary must be put aside, there impends a revolution in political economy, in which hard-faced people must replace soft-hearted people.

The big question is whether the war emergency will increase the third-term possibilities or decrease them. Most people think so far that Mr. Roosevelt's chances are improved by the growing "emergency." But it is not certain. The war is not being won so far by the "hoi polloi" but by skilled mechanics, first-class industrial management, and hard-hearted politicians with a flair for nationalist oratory.

Change in Political Economy

If this begins to become evident as the conclusion and need of the American people, the stock market ought to turn upward by the first half of June. If not, and we have to face a European war with the type of leadership now in charge in Washington, there isn't much hope for the stock market. The Dow-Jones industrials may be headed for fifty, on the assumption that corporations and share-owners may be in line to be called on for killing taxes which will be spent for nothing.

It looks as though easy money will last and government bond owners can hold on to government bonds. After all, the rediscount rate even in Berlin is still only 3 per cent. There is no hypocrisy in saying that in a military sense nothing succeeds like success and just as the South had to admit that the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln were better because Northern industrialism beat the South so the Germans lead the way in industrial development.

There is a certain amount of talk round the Street to the effect that the recent decline in stock and commodity prices indicates an early peace, with the Allies giving up. Hardly anything could seem more unlikely, and the conjecture seems to spring from an inability to understand the degree to which parachute-jumping has changed political economy. There still remain last-stand Street theories that the economic world hasn't changed, that prices can't be fixed, and that the budget will have to be balanced—but they aren't reflected in the market. Everything is in flux and the only permanent element in the market is the element of change.

Sinclair Says Oil Deal Made With Mexico

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sinclair Refining Co., controlled by Consolidated Oil Corp., has signed an agreement with the Mexican Government Petroleum Agency to purchase 20,000,000 barrels of Mexican oil, deliverable 5,000,000 barrels annually, it was disclosed at the Consolidated Company's annual stockholders' meeting.

Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Consolidated executive committee, explained that the deal was wholly separate from the recently concluded settlement of the company's claims against the Mexican Government involving expropriated oil properties.

Of the $8,500,000 the Mexican Government agreed to pay Consolidated for the Mexican subsidiaries taken over, $3,000,000 is payable this year, Mr. Sinclair told the stockholders.

"I have entire faith," the oil executive added, "that the agreement will be carried out."

Regarding the Consolidated Company's business, Mr. Sinclair said that first quarter operations were substantially in the black. In reply to stockholders' questions as to the company's dividend plans, the chairman declared that his recommendation would be for continuance of the present dividend of 20 cents quarterly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—No clear picture is yet seen on the confused oil question which has again been revived with the Mexican reply to the United States note, with the announcement that an agreement with the Sinclair Oil Company had been reached.

The Mexican note rejected the arbitration requested by the State Department on the grounds that the question is purely a domestic one and hence not liable to submission to international courts, a contention which has been held throughout by the Cardenas government.

Its tone, while independent, was not truculent and some Mexican lawyers have called it weak, hinting that the government is more interested in keeping friendly relations with the United States than in vigorously defending Mexico's position. The local press has unanimously praised the note and severe attacks upon the United State Government and oil companies have ceased for the moment.

Question of Sub-Soil Rights

Local executives of the oil companies appraise the Sinclair properties here at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 for surface properties. The larger sums being mentioned accordingly imply payment for Sinclair's subsoil rights, which is the chief bone of contention between the companies and the Mexican Government on the subject of evaluation. Logical inference is that the Sinclair agreement includes the recognition of the subsoil rights of the company, which would mean a great legal victory for all companies concerned in the conflict.

President Cardenas has repeatedly asserted that the subsoil rights belong to the nation and the delay in signing the document may be assumed to be due to this point. He is apparently faced with compromising on an issue which he has consistently upheld, and he has not before been known as a compromiser. Matters of international character, and the often mentioned continental solidarity brought up in both the American and Mexican notes, may influence him in his decision but no one is in a position to read the mind of the Mexican President and enlightenment must await his announcement.

Fuel Oil Deal

There is a deal for the sale of an unknown quantity of fuel oil to the First National Company, a group of independents with headquarters on Long Island. This contract was signed in January and monthly deliveries of 150,000 barrels per month have been made since that date. This contract also includes the sale of gas, oil and kerosene and runs for a period of five years.

Another contract announced by Señor Silva Herzog is for 24,000,000 barrels of Poza Rica crude, to be delivered over a period of four years. Six months ago in Washington this official announced that a large contract with a bus company was pending, which has given rise to the rumor that the purchase may be made for the Greyhound Bus Lines, owned by the Cities Service Company. If such is the case the Cities Service Company is in an excellent position to refine the Mexican oil for use by its subsidiary.

The question is instantly raised as to why United States' Companies would be buying Mexican oil when there is excess production in the United States. Most logical answer is that the Mexicans are selling at such a cheap price that sizable profits can be made by the United States firms. This also is indicated by Mexican sources, outside of the Government, who express skepticism of the ultimate benefit of the oil deals to their country.

Brokers' Loans in Week Drop Below Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $477,000,000.

The week ended May 8 and the total represented an increase of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $517,000,000.

Steel Executive

Blank & Stoller

Arthur B. Homer

Elected Vice-President of the Bethlehem Steel Co., shipbuilding division. He succeeds the late Samuel W. Wakeman. Mr. Homer joined the company in 1919.

Rayon Output Sets New High For Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Rayon filament yarn production in the United States totaled 94,700,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1940, establishing a new high quarterly record for the industry, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau. This is a gain of 1 per cent over the previous record made in the final quarter of 1939, and 15 per cent above the first quarter of last year.

Viscose Yarn Output Steady

Production of viscose and cuprammonium yarn aggregated 63,900,000 pounds for the first quarter of this year, virtually equaling the all-time record of 64,200,000 pounds produced in the final quarter of 1939.

Output of acetate yarn amounted to 30,800,000 pounds, for the first-quarter of this year, a record high production for this branch of the industry.

Domestic staple fiber output amounted to 20,500,000 pounds for the first quarter of 1940, a new high record for the industry, exceeding the previous records of 16,700,000 pounds produced in the final quarter of 1939 by 23 per cent and the first quarter of 1939 production by 88 per cent.

Consumption Up 17 P. C.

For the first four months of 1940 rayon yarn consumption amounted to 121,000,000 pounds as compared with 103,400,000 pounds in the corresponding months of 1939, an increase of 17 per cent.

Stocks of yarn held by domestic producers totaled 11,600,000 pounds at the close of April, a small increase as compared with 10,400,000 pounds held at the end of March.

Power Output Is 10 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended May 11 totaled 2,387,566,000 kilowatt hours, a minor rise over 2,386,210,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, but a gain of 10 per cent over 2,170,750,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

All major areas of the country contributed to the increase over 1939 with the best showing in the central industrial states of 15.8 per cent above a year ago.

Stocks of Refined Copper Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Refined copper stocks amounted to 169,120 tons on April 30, an increase of 9,325 tons over total stocks at the end of March, trade sources estimated.

Shipments to domestic consumers in April totaled 68,665 tons, compared with 64,376 in March. Exports in April were 2,974 tons against 7,517 a month earlier.

Total crude copper production in April was 84,744 tons compared with 85,796 in March.

Wool Labelling Measure Denied Preferred Status

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Rules Committee has refused to grant a preferred legislative status to legislation providing for accurate labelling of wool products.

The committee's action greatly diminishes the chances of House action at this session.

The measure, offered by Representative John Martin (D) of Colorado, would require that labels state the percentages in a product of wool, reused wool and other material. Penalties would be imposed for misbranding.

A. T. & T. Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. have maintained a record of nearly 20 years with the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on capital stock. Nearly 650,000 stockholders on record June 17 will receive dividend checks July 15. A total of about $42,000,000 will be distributed.

Willkie Urges Strengthening Of Industry

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—America must have for the next four years "a government which regards itself as the servant of the people—not its master," Wendell L. Willkie, New York utility executive, told the Indiana State Bankers' Association in convention here.

"The love and magnanimity that must be an essential part of government . . . are not a part of the present Administration, and without it there can be no such thing as a liberal faith," said Mr. Willkie, mentioned as a potential candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

"So I say to you that in the next four years we must have not only a change in the technique of government, but a c hange in its spirit.

"We must have a Government which regards itself as the servant of the people—not its master—a Government without prejudice—a Government under which we can move forward again as a united nation—men of confidence, men of hope, men of goodwill."

Turning to the war abroad, Mr. Willkie said "the basic principle of our foreign policy every man knows; and that is that the United States must be strong and united at home."

"I think it is fair to say that those who have the peace of America at heart must want to do anything short of war which would strengthen the forces of France, England, Holland and Belgium," he added.

"As long as the Allied defenses hold, this country is reasonably secure from attack by any totalitarian aggressor. As soon as the Allied defenses fall, our security will be at an end."

Mr. Willkie described the "important factor in this problem" as "the strength of American industry."

"What we must have in this country," he asserted, "above everything else, is prompt domestic recovery."

"The Government itself constitutes the one single factor that has prolonged this depression," Mr. Willkie declared.

CEA May Ask Grain Markets Help Check Wild Fluctuations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace said the Commodity Exchange Administration was considering asking the grain markets to "co-operate" on measures to curtail price fluctuations.

Wheat, corn and other grain prices have dropped sharply since extension of the European conflict to the Netherlands and Belgium.

Mr. Wallace said such measures might limit daily price fluctuations to 5 cents a bushel. Present rules limit price changes to 10 cents.

"I don't know that we'll make any suggestions to the commodity exchanges," the Secretary said. "but we are giving the matter consideration."

In discussing possible checks on price fluctuations, Mr. Wallace said the Government was anxious to avoid any action which would interfere "too seriously" with normal trading operations.

Discussing the agricultural outlook in connection with the war, the Secretary said he expected farm exports—principally cotton, food products, wheat, fruits and tobacco—to be 30 per cent lower during the next fiscal year.

Columbia Gas Net Equals 49c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported for the March quarter consolidated net income of $7,584,509, equal to 49 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $5,532,675 in the 1939 March quarter or 32 cents a share.

For the 12 months ended March 30 net income was $14,134,606, equal to 63 cents a share on the common against $11,273,625 or 39 cents a share for the preceding 12 months.

Loans to Business Well Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans from banks dropped for the third straight week in the seven days ended May 8.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in banks of 101 leading cities, these loans declined $5,000,000 last week. In the last three weeks the decline was $26,000,000, bringing the total for these cities down to $4,404,000,000. This sum, however, was $552,000,000 above a year ago.

Los Angeles Sets Record For April Job Placements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Professional, sales and clerical job placements broke all April records this year, R. C. Elliott, manager of the Los Angeles office of the State Department of Employment, announced.

Reflecting improved business conditions in nearly every line, placements for each of the last six months were ahead of every corresponding month in previous years.

Placements were 38 per cent better last month than in April, 1939, 82 per cent better than in 1938, 61 per cent better than in 1937, and more than 100 per cent ahead of earlier years, according to Mr. Elliott's records.

Royal Commission Seeks To Plug Financial Loopholes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—Important changes in the financial relationship and in the allocation of social services between the federal and provincial governments of Canada are recommended in the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

The report is made public today after an exhaustive two and a half years' study of government in the Dominion.

The aim of the Commission, the report states, is to frame proposals which would place jurisdiction over the social services "in the hands of the governments most likely to design and administer them, not merely with the greatest economy and the greatest technical efficiency, but with the regard for the social, cultural and religious outlook of the various regions of Canada, which is essential to genuine human welfare."

The proposals, it is contended, are neither centralizing nor decentralizing in their combined effect, but seek a "sane balance" between these two tendencies, which is the essence of a genuine federal system.

The decisions were reached before the outbreak of the war. But in a letter to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, Joseph Sirois, Chairman of the Commission, declares that the recommendations have since been reviewed and the Commission believes "them to be appropriate to meet the new strains and emergencies of war conditions."

One of the most impressive of the suggestions of the Commission on financial relations between federal and provincial governments is that the Dominion should assume the entire debt of the provinces, not including municipal debts.

In the case of the province of Quebec, where provincial liabilities are relatively low in comparison with municipal debts, the Dominion, it is suggested, would take over 40 per cent of the net cost of the combined provincial and municipal debt service. As provincial debt to some extent represents revenue producing assets, the returns on these assets would be turned over to the Dominion government.

Credits Interlocked

The recommendation is based on several considerations. Dominion and Provincial credit have become largely interlocked. The Dominion also has a better chance than the provinces of refunding debts at lower interest rates. With the Dominion assuming this large additional burden, it is recommended that the provinces forego three important forms of taxation, the personal income tax, taxes on corporations and corporate income (bona fide license fees excluded) and succession duties.

A chapter in the report is given to an explanation of the inequities and confusion arising from the levy of income and corporation taxes by the dual authority and reasons why unified control should be adopted. Inheritance taxes, while imposed solely by provinces, are laid by each province on all property situated within the province and on all transmissions within the province of personal property situated outside it. This legal situation has led to unfairness and inequality in the amount of tax exacted from estates of the same size and bequeathed to heirs bearing the same relationship to the testator.

In the suggested financial plan, the provinces would surrender the subsidies now paid by the Federal Government. The Dominion would, however, pay a National Adjustment Grant to certain provinces to provide adequate social, educational, and developmental services up to the average Canadian standard.

An "Emergency grant" would be made to any province suffering from abnormally acute economic depression. A Finance Commission would be appointed which would make a re-appraisal of National Adjustment Grants every five years.

Emergency grants would be made for a year, and would be reduced and eliminated as soon as possible. Assurance is given that no control of provincial expenditures is contemplated. At the same time under the scheme, future borrowings by provinces or municipalities would be in lawful money of Canada. Provincial loans would be floated under the sole credit of the province or under the credit of the Dominion, in the latter case the approval of the Finance Commission to the proposed loan being required.

Avoids Municipal Finance

Although municipal finance presents one of the most trying of Canadian financial problems, the Commission avoids making any recommendation in regard to it.

As a natural result of the relief of unemployed being in the hands of the Dominion, it is recommended that the Dominion should have power to enact a measure of unemployment insurance.

[A measure of this kind is almost certain to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.]

In the case of assistance to primary industry, it is recommended that if the relief needed is slight, it can be borne by the provinces, but where the necessity of advancing operating costs arises from a general or serious disaster, the Dominion should assume direct administrative and financial responsibility. The Dominion would also shoulder this duty in the case of industries where the Federal Government has assumed control of the marketing of the products.

In connection with social insurance the commission is convinced that unemployment insurance and old age pensions are inherently of a national character, but that health insurance and workmen's compensations are not and that these can be financed and efficiently administered by the provinces.

Rise Seen in Municipal Costs

In the services remaining exclusively under the control of provinces and municipalities such as mothers' allowances, child welfare and poor relief and in the expansion of health service, costs seem certain to rise. To cover this additional expense the province should either be aided by grants from the Dominion or be put in a fiscal position to determine its own policies and to finance its own services in accordance with its own peculiar needs.

In a general way, says the report, enforcement of labor legislation seems to be appropriately a provincial problem. In order, however, to protect the principle of freedom of trade between provinces and to facilitate the handling of relief for employables by the Dominion, the Federal Government should have the right to establish basic minimum wages and maximum hours of labor and to fix the age of employment, leaving to any province the right to raise minimum wages, lower hours of labor and raise the age of employment if it so desires. But the powers of the Federal Parliament should be strictly defined in order to protect the autnomy of the provinces. The Dominion, it is stated, should have power to implement any labor convention of the International Labor Organization. (The attempt by the R. B. Bennett government to do this in 1935 was declared unconstitutional.) Frequent and regular conference between Dominion and Provincial departments of labor are recommended.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 3,771,700
1940 volume to date 90,681,188
1939 volume to date 89,503,805

Market Rises On President's Arms Program

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The stock market greeted President Roosevelt's billion-dollar armament program today with a swift buying rush that pushed many prices up to 1 to 6 points.

Steels and aircrafts were the chief beneficiaries. The buying got under way while the President was speaking, and the ticker tape fell behind transactions on the floor—but only a minute behind and only for a short time. About 2,000,000 shares changed hands.

These groups showed about all that was left of a morning rally as trading approached the fourth hour. The far-from-clear situation abroad, brokers said, was keeping most traders inactive. After a mixed opening which left the ticker behind the market for a brief period, the pace slowed to a walk.

Advances of fractions to around 3 points were registered for Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, U. S. Steel, Republic, Dow Chemical, Air Reduction, Johns Manville, Eastman, J. C. Penney, and Phillip Morris.

Aircrafts slipped after an early flight, then recovered. Favored were Boeing, Douglas, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, and United Aircraft. American Airlines had a loss of more than 6 points before rebounding moderately.

Specialties also came in for action in the curb market, where prices were mixed. Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Breeze Corp., Standard Steel Spring, and Jones & Laughlin were up a point or so. Lower were Aluminum of America, American Gas, Creole, Colts Firearms, Hammermill Paper.

Corporate Bonds Higher

Bonds shook off some of their recent depression today and many corporate issues climbed fractions to around 2 points.

Despite the rally the market's undertone remained uneasy and a number of foreign categories declined to new lows for the war scare selling movement.

Still under pressure in this division near the final hour were loans of Beligum, and the British possessions.

Another in the firm side of the market included: Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Columbia Gas 5s of '61, International Paper 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and General Steel Casting 5½s.

Buying in Wheat Checks 3-Day Drop

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—After three consecutive sessions of sharply lower prices, the wheat market today righted itself on the strength of buying from consuming interests, exporters and investors and developed strong recovery power.

Extremely rapid and wide price fluctuations continued to characterize trading, with quotations more than 2 cents net lower at times, but the market closed strong with net gains ranging up to 3 to more than 4 cents.

At early lows wheat values showed losses of 25 cents a bushel since the start of trading on Monday. Closing figures, however, were more than 6 cents above these lows.

Drop in Export Of Steel Scrap

NEW YORK (AP)—Declines in domestic consumption and export of iron and steel scrap were reported by the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.

Domestic consumption in April, the institute estimated, was 2,753,000 gross tons compared with 2,932,000 in March and 2,317,000 in April, 1939.

March export shipments totaled 206,928 tons, compared with 234,716 in February and 312,262 in March, 1939. Of the March shipments, Great Britain took 73,937 tons, Italy 48,258 tons and Japan 40,965 tons. It was the first month in years that Japan was not the leading importer of American scrap.

Plan to Stabilize East Indies Guilder

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies (AP)—The Government announced it was taking measures to stabilize the East Indies guilder.

Telegraphic communication with the Netherlands was suspended "temporarily."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed a little lower today. Prices were steady at the outset, in the face of disheartening war news, later quotions dropped. Volume was small. Among gilt-edged securities, long-term issues dipped ¼ to ½. Home rails were down sharply, while industrials retreated a lesser degree. Suez Canal fell £65 to £70. Kaffirs, coppers and other base metal shares were uneven, but little changed.

Paris: Shares declined in the bourse today. Losses in the domestic group ranged from 1 to 10 per cent, and foreign issues fell back correspondingly. Amsterdam rubber was down over 11 per cent at one time and Royal Dutch 1 per cent. Rentes declined 35 to 155 centimes.

Liverpool: Cotton futures cracked downward the maximum 25-point limit today, the second 25-point drop in two days. Support was small.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	61	Abbott (1.60a)	4	62	61	61½	— ¾
52½	40	Acme Steel (3)	4	42	40	42	+2
9	5½	Adams Express	15	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
27½	19⅞	Adam-Millis (1)	3	20¼	19⅞	20¼	M'y15
19½	13⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	14⅝	13	13	—2
58⅛	40⅜	Air Reduc (1a)	38	43	41½	43	+2¼
⅞	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
7	5	Alaska Jun (.60)	21	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
1½	½	Alleghany Corp	26	⅝	½	⅝	
12½	6½	Alleg pf xw	8	7	6½	7	+ ½
14⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	26	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ¼
17¼	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Sti(¼e)	75	22⅜	20½	21¾	+1⅝
12⅜	8½	Allen Ind (¼e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
182	158	Al Ch &Dye (6)	17	160	158	160	+2
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	2	10	10	10	+1⅛
16¾	12	Allied Mills	8	13	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
9⅜	5¾	Allied Stores	36	6½	5⅞	6	
73⅞	63⅜	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
41⅞	28½	Allis-Ch M (½e)	35	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+1⅜
16	12	Alpha Cem(½e)	2	12⅝	12½	12½	M'y15
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+1¼
58½	47½	Amerada Cp(2)	10	49½	47½	49⅛	+ ⅛
21	16⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	114	59	53½	55½	—4½
12¾	7½	Am Bank Note	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	13	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+ ¾
45¾	36	Am Br Sh (.30e)	5	36¾	34	35	—1
116½	103	Am Can (4)	12	103	100½	100¾	—2¼
176½	167	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	167	167	M'y15
33¼	23½	Am Car & Fdy	61	28	25¾	27¾	+2⅜
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	14	45	42½	45	+3½
23½	16	Am Ch&C(.80e)	28	18½	17⅛	18½	+1⅜
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	110	110	110	M'y13
140½	119¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	M'y14
9¾	5¾	AmColtype(¼e)	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅝
15¼	10	Am Crystal Sug	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
3¼	1¾	Am Encaus Til	25	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ½
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	14	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
24¼	14¼	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	5	15	15	15	+ ¾
28¼	16	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	6	18⅜	18	18⅜	+1⅜
7¼	3	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	35	35½	32¼	34	—2¾
6⅝	3¾	Am Hide & Lea	36	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
38	30	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32	30	32	M'y15
66¼	52½	Am Home (2.40)	21	52	51	52	— ½
3⅞	2	Am Ice	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
35	24	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+1½
6⅝	3⅜	Am Internat'l	9	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ½
45	40½	Am Inv III (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	12	Am Locomotive	60	14½	13	14⅛	+ ⅞
63	49	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	51	50	51	+2
14⅞	10½	Am M & F (.80)	3	11	10¾	11	+ ½
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2	2	2	
25	17	Am Metal (1e)	7	16½	16½	16½	— ½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	55	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ½
63¼	45	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	15	47¼	46	47	+ ¾
54	38	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	20	39½	38⅜	39½	+1
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	110	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	84	12½	10¾	12½	+2
70	60½	Am R M pf (3k)	1	59	59	59	—1½
12¾	9⅝	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
11⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½g)	3	8	7¾	8	
54	38½	Am Sm & R (1e)	35	42	40	41½	+1¼
147	135	Am S & R pf (7)	4	135	135	135	—1
95	70½	Am Snuff (3a)	4	58	58	58	—1½
33⅜	20¾	Am Steel F(½e)	80	26⅛	23¼	26	+3
14⅝	11	Am Stores (¼e)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
17¼	11¾	Am Stove (½e)	1	12	12	12	
23⅜	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	10	16¾	16	16¾	+1⅝
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	81½	81½	81½	M'y15
18	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
175¼	149½	Am T & T (9)	40	157⅞	155	157⅞	+2⅜
89½	76⅜	Am Tobacco (5)	5	78	76	76	—1
91¾	78	Am Tob B (5)	12	79¾	78½	78¾	— ¼
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	4	148½	148	148½	M'y14
5¾	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	6⅞	Am Water Wks	42	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97½	97	97	M'y14
12	6⅝	Am Woolen	51	8⅝	7½	8⅜	+1⅛
52½	35⅛	Am Wool pf(3k)	13	38⅞	36½	38⅞	+2⅜
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	45	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅞
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	—2
32	23½	Anaconda (¼e)	256	25¾	23¾	25½	+1⅛
41¼	30	Anacon W & C	1	30	30	30	M'y15
22⅝	15½	Anchor H (.15e)	4	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	—1½
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
35½	29¾	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
110½	103¼	Arm Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	—3¼
7⅝	4⅞	Armour Ill	89	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅝
64¼	46	Armour Ill p pf	6	47½	46	47½	+1½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	63	68	68	Apr20
43¾	32¾	Arm Cork (½e)	9	33¾	52¾	33½	+ ¼
11	7	Arnold C (⅜e)	7	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Artloom Corp	4	5	4⅜	5	+ ½
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	15	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	—12
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	—1½
25¼	16⅜	Atch T & S F	41	17¾	16½	17¾	+ ⅜
57½	49	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	47	47	47	—2
23½	11⅛	Atl Coast Line	18	13¼	12½	12⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	12	Atl G&W Indies	2	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
22½	12½	Atl G&W In pf	6	13½	12½	13½	+ ½
27⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	15	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	106	106	106	—2½
9⅞	8⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
51	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46½	46½	46½	
80½	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	3	73	71½	73	—1
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	5	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	12	1⅞	¾	1⅛	+ ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	411	7¼	5¼	7⅛	+2

B

19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	294	17⅞	16¼	17⅝	+1⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	40	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅝
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	18	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅝
14⅞	8½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	
16⅜	10½	Barber As (½e)	8	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅞
13⅜	8½	Barnsdall (.30e)	17	9	8¾	9	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
35¾	26⅛	Beat Cream (1a)	7	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
112¼	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104¾	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅜
127	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122¼	120	120	M'y14
9⅞	8	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	102	32⅞	29¼	32⅝	+3½
22½	18⅛	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
56¾	51⅞	Ben In L pf(2½)	6	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	M'y15
39	29⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29	28½	28½	—1⅜
89¾	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	365	84½	80¼	84	+3½
125½	114	Beth S 7% pf(7)	10	117	114¾	117	+1
34½	17½	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	19½	18½	18½	— ½
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	6	17	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	16	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¾
23¼	15	Bliss & L (¼e)	4	19	16	19	+3
28⅜	18¾	Boeing Airplane	203	23½	20⅛	23⅛	+3⅜
29⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (½e)	14	24½	22½	24½	+1⅛
29¼	21	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22	21¾	22	— ½
24¼	19⅛	Borden Co (.60e)	45	19⅜	18⅝	18	— ⅜
25⅞	16	Borg-Warn (½e)	37	18	16½	18	+1¼
2¾	1⅛	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
37¼	27¼	Bower Roll B(3)	2	29½	28½	29½	+1½
7	5⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
13¾	9⅛	Bridgeport B	38	10⅝	9½	10½	+ ⅞
23¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	42	17¾	16⅛	17½	+ ¼
24⅛	13½	Briggs & Str (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y13
53¾	48	Brist-l M (2.40)	1	48	48	48	M'y15
3⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	3⅛	3	3	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	27	21	19⅞	20¼	
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	59¼	59¼	59¼	—13¼
25½	16¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	5	17	16⅝	17	
37½	21	Brown Sh (1e)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	M'y15
29½	19¼	Bruns-Bal (⅜e)	13	20⅛	19⅛	19½	— ¼
10⅛	6⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	38	8½	8	8½	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅛	Budd Mfg	41	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅜	Budd Wheel	17	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	82	29	25¾	29	+2
33	22	Bullova Watch(2a)	45	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ½
21⅝	15¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	16⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12½	8	Bur Ad M(.20e)	5	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2¾	Bush Terminal	51	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	4	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
23¼	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
4½	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	16	3	2½	3	+ ⅜
13¾	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	10	8½	7¾	8½	+1¼
15½	9½	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛

C

26⅞	18	Calif Pack (¼e)	1	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	50	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	91	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ½
19½	12⅛	Camp Wy (.65e)	3	14¼	12½	14¼	+2⅛
23½	15⅞	Can Dry	4	16½	15¼	16	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	62	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
40½	32⅛	Cannon M (½e)	2	34	32⅝	34	+1⅜
6	4	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	23	Carpenter (½e)	3	27	25	27	+2
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	4	2½	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
75	51	Case (J I) Co	3	53⅞	52	53¾	+2¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	29	49	46¾	49	+2½
35½	25	Celanese (½a)	85	27¾	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
12½	6	Celotex Corp	7	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
26¼	21¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	22	21¼	21¼	M'y15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	18	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅜
5⅛	3	Cent RR NJ	2	3	3	3	
11¾	6¾	Cent Violetta S	4	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	3½	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	
41½	32	Cerro de Pas(2e)	8	32¾	32	32¾	
8⅜	3⅝	Cert-teed Prod	20	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (⅓e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
30¾	21	Cham P&F(1.5e)	1	22	21¼	22	+ ½
29½	14½	Checker Cab	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
42⅜	33⅞	Ches&Ohio(2½)	31	35¼	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
97½	90	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90⅛	90	90⅛	M'y15

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	37⅛	Ches Corp	39	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
1⅛	½	Chi & N West pf	5	½	½	½	M'y15
2½	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	
12⅛	7½	Chi Mail Order	2	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	¼	⅛	⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	4	9½	8¾	9½	+ ¾
35⅞	32⅞	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y13
50	45½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y13
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y15
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
16⅛	11	Chickasha Cot	4	11	10¾	11	
6⅝	3¼	Childs Co	8	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
91⅝	65¾	Chrysler (2½e)	126	69⅜	66½	69⅜	+1
14¼	10¼	City I & F (.60e)	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	
4½	2	City Stores	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	14	29¾	28	29½	+1½
43¼	31	Clev Gr B (.40e)	9	33	31½	31½	— ½
41½	28	Climax M (1.20)	13	31½	30⅛	31½	+1
45½	32	Cluett P (½e)	24	33½	31½	33	—1
131	113	Coca-Cola(1½e)	9	114	114	114	+1
63	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	M'y15
20	12½	Colgate P (½)	14	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	24	Collins&A(2¼e)	8	25¾	24½	25¾	+1¾
24	16	Col Fuel & Iron	13	20¼	18	20¼	+2¼
26⅜	19½	Col Br A (.90e)	1	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
26¼	19½	Col Br B (.90e)	1	19½	19	19	— ¾
7½	4⅞	Col G & E (.20e)	150	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ½
93½	82¾	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	82¾	82½	82¾	
8½	4½	Colum Pict	2	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
23½	15¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16	15¼	15¼	M'y15
98¾	77¾	Col Carb (1e)	6	81¼	80½	81¼	+ ¼
48	33	Coml Credit (4)	22	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
108½	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	M'y15
56	39	Coml Inv Tr (4)	25	42	40¼	41¾	+ ¾
113	106¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	M'y15
16⅝	9½	Coml Solvents	45	10½	10	10⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Com'th & South	128	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
73¼	56¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	56¼	55¼	56¼	— ½
33	28⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	58	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
6¼	3	Conde Nast	6	3½	3	3	M'y15
23¾	17⅛	Congoleum (1)	4	17½	17¼	17¼	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	10	9¾	10	+1
31½	24½	Consol Aircraft	70	30	25⅝	29	+3¾
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	9	8½	9¾	+1¼
9⅞	5¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	50	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	27	Cons Edison (2)	52	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
110⅛	103½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	104½	103½	103½	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y15
10½	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	6	7½	7	7	— ½
4½	2½	Cons Laundries	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	119	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	11	3	3	3	
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—2¼
104	98¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100	99	99	+ ¼
19½	11⅜	Container (½e)	18	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ½
15⅜	8	Cont Bak (A)	25	9	8½	8¾	
1⅝	⅞	Cont Bak (B)	12	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
97½	80	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84	84	84	+4
49¼	37⅜	Cont Can (1e)	27	38	37½	38	+ ⅝
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	5	113½	113½	113½	M'y14
9¼	5¼	Cont Dia F (¾e)	19	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
40⅞	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	216	3¾	2½	3¾	+1⅜
25	20½	Cont O Del (¾e)	31	21½	20½	21	+ ⅜
33	23½	Cont Steel (¼e)	5	25	24½	25	+1⅝
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	32	20¼	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
70	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	55½	55	55½	M'y15
65½	52½	Corn Prods (3)	14	54½	53½	54	—1
179	168	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	169	169	169	+1
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	13	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	9	1¼	1	1	
24¼	14	Crane Co	35	17¾	15½	17¾	+1⅝
105	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	95	93	93	M'y15
32¾	25½	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y15
4¾	3⅞	Crosley Corp	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
38⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

April Exports Off but Still Exceed 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany's Scandinavian invasion is credited by the Commerce Department with causing a drop in United States merchandise exports in April.

The month's shipments totaled $315,000,000, which was $29,000,000 less than in March, $12,000,000 under the average for the first seven months of the war, but $88,000,000 higher than the prewar month of April, 1939.

Exports to Scandinavia, including Finland, accounted for $16,000,000 of the decline, with shipments down $5,000,000 for Norway, $6,000,000 for Sweden, $1,000,000 for Denmark, and $4,000,000 for Finland. Together, they bought less than $4,000,000 worth last month.

Declines also were reported for Italy, Spain, Russia and some Latin American countries, but most of these losses were made up by increased war purchases by England and France.

The loss of Russian sales was attributed to decreased shipments of copper to the Soviet. Other commodities which shared in the decline were trucks, iron and steel, automobiles, chemical products, tobacco, wheat and flour.

Gains were marked up for airplanes—whose shipments to the Allies and others totaled $21,000,000—coal, petroleum, lumber, and paper.

Engineering Awards 26 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Private engineering contracts awarded during the week ended Tuesday totaled $20,754,000, a gain of 16 per cent over the previous week and 26 per cent greater than a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

It marked the seventh successive week that private awards have topped their respective 1939 values.

Total construction volume, however, declined to $46,740,000, a drop of 9 per cent from the previous week and 17 per cent less than the corresponding week last year, because of a lag in public contracts. Public awards were 23 per cent smaller than the week before and 34 per cent less than a year ago.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest wk	Year ago
Private	$20,754,000	$16,511,000
State and municipal	21,914,000	36,080,000
Federal	4,072,000	3,412,000
Total	46,740,000	56,013,000

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.22	10.87
Affiliated F Inc	2.53	2.77
Amerex Hold	13.00	14.50
Am Business Shrs	2.69	2.99
Am Gen Equip Inc	.26	.30
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	13.40	14.41
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	20.64	22.31
Bullock Fund	11.50	12.875
Can Inv Fund	2.66	3.40
Century Shrs Tr	22.82	24.54
Chain St Inv	15.64	16.84
Dividend Shre	1.03	1.13
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.29	17.50
Eaton & Howard Fd P	10.09	10.84
Equity Corp $3 pf	22.50	23.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.01	17.24
Fund Investors Inc	14.85	16.14
Gen Capital	25.79	27.73
Gen Investors Tr	4.38	4.77
Incorp Investors Tr	13.46	14.47
Inst Sec:Bank	.96	1.06
Inst Sec: Insur	1.13	1.25
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.10	31.10
Maryland Fund	3.65	4.85
Mass Investors Tr	17.90	18.75
Mutual Invest	9.09	9.93
Nation Wide Voting	1.06	1.19
New England Fund	10.53	11.35
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	16.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	12.59	13.47
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.35	7.50
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	9.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	99.00	...
Republic Invest Fund	3.24	3.66
Scudder S & C	77.58	79.14
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.75	1.75
Spencer Trask Fund	13.50	14.32
Stand Util Inc	.22	.32
State Street Invest	62.50	65.75
Supervised Shares	8.53	9.27
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.54	.60
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	12.53	13.79
World Investment Tr	3.23	3.59

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.51	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.33	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.35	...
Depos Bk Shrs "A"	2.59	...
Diversified Tr C	3.25	1
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.10
Fund Tr Shares A	4.46	5.21
Incorporated Trust	3.24	3.66
Scudder S & C	77.58	79.14
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.75	1.75
Spencer Trask Fund	13.50	14.32
Stand Util Inc	.22	.32
State Street Invest	62.50	65.75
Supervised Shares	8.53	9.27
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.54	.60
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	12.53	13.79
World Investment Tr	3.23	3.59

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.51	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.33	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.35	...
Depos Bk Shrs "A"	2.59	...
Diversified Tr C	3.25	1
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.10
Fund Tr Shares A	4.46	5.21
Incorporated Trust	3.24	3.66
Scudder S & C	77.58	79.14
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.75	1.75
Spencer Trask Fund	13.50	14.32
Stand Util Inc	.22	.32
State Street Invest	62.50	65.75
Supervised Shares	8.53	9.27
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.54	.60
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	12.53	13.79
World Investment Tr	3.23	3.59

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.875	1.875
First Boston Corp	14.00	15.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.66	28.03	S-1	22.20	24.41
B-2	18.82	20.65	S-2	11.22	12.37
B-3	12.60	13.83	S-3	7.48	8.28
B-4	5.95	6.56	S-4	2.91	3.28
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	13.44	14.74	K-2	7.89	8.69

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 16

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.24	$3.24⅛	$4.2397
Cables	3.24⅛	3.25	4.2397
France—franc	.0184	.0184	*
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2125	.2200	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2365.75	.2380‖	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachuma	.0066	.0066	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1770x	.1770x	.3961
Portugal—escudo	.0327x	.0327x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0240x	.0240x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†‡	.2280	.2290	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol‡	.1700	.1700	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3026	.3026	.6180
Java—florin	††	††	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2025	.2000	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.3887	.3800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8100	.8187	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 6.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s' 43-'41 Mch	102.25	102.25	102.25
1	3¼s' 41	103.26	103.26	103.26
10	3⅜s '47-'43	107.23	107.23	107.23
5	3¼s '45-'43	107.30	107.28	107.30
4	3¼s '46-'44	108.27	108.24	108.27
6	4s '54-'44	112.19	112.16	112.19
20	2¾s' 47-'45	107.8	107.8	107.8
5	3¾s '56-'46	112.12	112.12	112.12
3	3s '48-'46	108.29	108.29	108.29
14	4¼s '52-'47	118.29	118.20	118.20
3	2¾s '51-'48	106.16	106.16	106.16
4	3¼s '52-'49	110.15	110.12	110.15
8	2½s '53-'49	103.23	103.23	103.23
26	2½s '52-'50	103.30	103.25	103.30
10	2¾s '54-'51	105.18	105.18	105.18
1	2¼s '53-'51	102	102	102
6	2⅞s '60-'55	105.28	105.24	105.24
1	2⅞s '60-'55 reg	105.24	105.24	105.24
1	2¾s '59-'56	104.26	104.26	104.26
35	2¾s '65-'60	104.12	104.10	104.12
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
2	3¼s '64-'44	106.24	106.24	106.24
	Home Owners Loan			
5	s3 '52-'44	105.24	105.24	105.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108½	108½	108½
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	51	51	51
8	Alleghany cv 5s '44	75	75	75
10	Alleghany cv 5s '49	65¾	65¼	65¾
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	61½	35⅝	36½
13	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
5	Am & For P 5s 2030	55½	54¾	55½
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102¾
13	Am T & T 5½s '43	1		
	106 25-32	106 25-32	106 25-32	
33	Am T & T 3¼s '66	106¼	105¾	106
16	Am T & T 3¼s '61	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
6	Am W W & E 6s '75	108	107¼	107¼
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
11	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅞	98⅛	98¼
29	AT & SF 4s '95	104	103½	103½
3	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	AT & SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
12	AT & SF 4½s '48	102½	102¼	102½
3	AT & SF T Sh L 4s'58	110⅛	110	110
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	67½	67½	67½
2	B & O '95 st A	21	21	21
18	B & O '95 st C	23	22	22⅜
15	B & O 2000 st D	21	20½	20½
26	B & O '96 st F	21¼	20½	20½
85	B & O cv '60 st	9½	9	9½
5	B & O 1st 4s '48	62¼	62	62
1	B & O S W '50 st	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1	Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛
5	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	60	59⅞	60
1	Bang & Aro 5s '43	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
58	Beth Stl 3½s '52	107	105½	107
5	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101½	101½	101½
36	Boston & Me 5s '67	48¼	47¾	48
17	Boston & Me 5s '67 st	45¼	45	45
118	Boston & Me 5s'61st	44½	43½	43½
3	Boston & Me 5s '55	48	47¾	48
17	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107	106¾	106¾
4	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102¾	102½	102½
25	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66ct	87½	87½	87½
1	Bkly Union 6s '47	112½	112½	112½
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Buf R & P '57 st	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	Bush Term 5s '55	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
5	Bush T Bldg 6s 60	55	55	55
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Can Sou 5s 62	71	71	71
8	Can Nat 5s 69 J/y	88¼	87¾	88¼
19	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	89	88⅜	89
19	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	84	83¼	83½
38	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	84½	83¾	83¾
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	84⅞	83¾	83¾
11	Can Nor 6½s 46	99	98¼	98⅝
5	Can Pac 5s 44	99	99	99
5	Can Pac 5s 54	66	66	66
7	Can Pac 4½s 60	60	60	60
15	Can Pac 4s perp	50¼	49½	49½
8	Caro C & O 6s 52	107½	107	107
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s 56	6	6	6
10	Cen of Ga 5s 51	8	8	8
6	Cen Ill Lt 3½s 56	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15	Cen Pac 5s 60	40½	39¾	40
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
4	Cen R R N J 5s 87	13¾	13	13
5	ChampP&F(38) 4¾s50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	C&O 4½s 92	123	123	123
1	C&O 3½s 96 D	97½	97	97
22	C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105	104½	104½
1	Chi & Alton 3s 49	10	10	10
5	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83	83	83
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	77	77	77
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
10	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	99	99
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¾	94	94
7	Chi & E Ill 6s 34	13	12½	13
3	Chi & Erie 5s 82	97	97	97
5	Chic Gt West 4s 59	25	24½	24½
15	Chic Ind & Lou 5s	15	15	15
2	Chi I & L 5s 66	5	5	5
34	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5⅛	5	5
68	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1½
21	CM&StP gen 4s 89	22¼	22	22
16	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	13	12⅞	12⅞
28	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1⅜	1¾
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
1	Chi Ry 5s 27	44	44	44
12	CRI&P 4½s52A	5½	5½	5½
1	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
10	CRI&P rfg 5s 34	5¼	5¼	5¼
7	CT Hte&SE rfg5s60	49½	49	49
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s63	105½	105½	105½
5	Ch&W Ind 4¼s82	91⅛	91	91⅛
6	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	89⅜	89	89
5	Childs Co 5s 43	46⅛	45¼	46⅛
44	City of NY 3s3S80wi	92½	92	92
95	City of NY 3s80wi	91½	90¾	90¾
1	Cin Gas&El 3¼s66	107	107	107
1	Cin Un Term 3¼s71	106½	106½	106½
11	Cin Un Term 3¾s69	110⅛	109½	109½
18	CCC&StL4½s77	43	42	42
5	ClevUnTerm 5½s'52	81	79	79½
5	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70	70
2	Col&So 4½s 80	23½	23	23
15	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103¼	103⅜
14	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103⅛	103⅝
3	Col Ry Pow&L 4s65	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Comwith Ed 3½s68	108	107¼	108
26	Comwith Ed cv3½s58	116	115⅜	116
5	Conn Riv Pow3¾s61	109	108½	109
5	Con Edis 3½s58	106½	106	106
3	Con Edis 3½s56	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	Con Oil cv 3½s51	103	102½	103
3	Consoln Pow 3¼s69	106½	106½	106½
2	Consum Pw 3½s65	107	107	107
64	Container 5s '43	106⅜	106	106⅛
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
2	Crucible Stl 4½'48	103⅜	103½	103½
4	Cuba Nor 5½s '42	25	24¾	25
1	Cuba RR 7½s '48	40	40	40
40	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48	46¾	46¾
8	D & R G 4½s '36	8	7⅞	7⅞
7	D & R G 4s '36	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
3	D & RG West 5s '55	1½	1½	1½
9	D & R G West 5s '78	5	5	5
4	Det Ed 4½s '61	108	108	108
12	Det Ed 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¼	106¾
4	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	92	92	92
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105	105	105
26	Erie rfg 5s '67	10⅞	10½	10½
40	Erie rfg 5s '75	10⅞	10½	11
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	22¾	22¾
5	Erie cv 4s '53 A	17½	17½	17½
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	107¼	107	107
1	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	100	100	100
15	FirestoneT&R 3¼s '48	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
16	Fla E Sts 4½s '59	49	49	49
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	100½	100½
13	Gen Steel 5½s '49	65	64	65
8	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
5	Gt Nor 5s '73	92	91½	92
12	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82½	82	82½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82	82	82
15	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¾	107¼	107¼
29	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99½	99	99½
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	91½	92
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73	73	73
3	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101	100½	101
7	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	68¾	69	69
18	Houst'nOilTex4½s'54	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	27	26	27
5	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	41½	41½	41½
6	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11½	11¾
14	Ill Cen 4s '53	38½	38	38½
36	Ill Cen 1930 '66	36½	35	35
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	48	48	48
20	LC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	40	39	40
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	37½	37	37
1	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	102½	102½	102½
61	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	Interb R Tr 6s'32	37	35	37
3	Interb R Tr 6s'32 ct	31	31	31
38	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	75½	74⅞	74⅞
18	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	75	74¾	74¾
7	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	85	85	85
12	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¼	1	1
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	10½	10½	10½
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	53¾	53	53¼
11	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	62	61⅝	62
10	Int Paper 6s '55	98	97½	97½
14	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	100½	101½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	85	85	85
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	30	29¾	30
24	Int T&T 5s '56	32½	31½	32¼
1	Kings Co Elec 4s '49ct	87½	87½	87½
8	Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103	103
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	40	40	40
10	Lautario Nit inc '75	36	36	36
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	26	26	26
1	Leh Val Coal 5s ad	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	11	11	11
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	10	10	10
9	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	10½	10	10
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	9	9	9
50	Libby McN & L 4s '55	101	101	101
5	Loews 3½s '46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Lone Star Gas 3¼s '53	107	107	107
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92	92	92
13	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92	91¼	91¼
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¾	82¾
6	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98½	98½	98¼
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78½	77⅜	77¾
5	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	79½	79	79
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	75	75	75
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	47½	47½	47½
3	Manat Sug 4s '57	37¼	37¼	37¼
60	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80	80	80
14	McKess & Rob 5½s '50	90½	90	90
15	Met Ed 4½s '68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
31	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¼	100⅝	101¼
11	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	25	23¾	24½
3	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	5	5	5
3	MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	1½	1½	1½
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
24	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4	4	4
2	M-K-T 4½s '78	11	11	11
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	25	25	25
8	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
36	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15½	15½	15½
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	15	14⅝	14⅝
15	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15½	15½	15½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Mo Pac 5s '80H	15¼	15¼	15¼
13	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15½	15¼	15½
97	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅛	2	2
19	Mob & Oh 5s '38	30½	29¾	30½
15	Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	30	29¾	30
11	Mob & O 4½s s '77 ct	26	26	26
3	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	MonWPaPbSv6s'65	106½	106½	106½
19	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	99¾	100
1	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	MountStT&T3¼s '68	107	107	107
27	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	52⅜	52	52⅛
25	Nat Danry3¾s'51ww	105	104¾	105
10	Nat Distill 3½s '49	101	101	101
16	Natl Steel 3s '65	101¼	101	101¼
2	Nat Supply 3¾s '54	102	102	102
5	NJPow&L4½s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	N O Pu Sv 5s '55B	103¾	103½	103¾
2	NY&Q'ns E&P3½s'05	108½	108½	108½
24	NYC rfg 5s 2013	51½	50¾	51
30	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	45¼	45¾
1	NYC cn 4s '98	51	51	51
1	NYC cv 3¼s '52	51	50¼	50¼
1	NYC & HR 4s '42	90½	90½	90½
10	NYChcStL 5½s '74A	55¾	55½	55½
34	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	46¾	46	46½
1	NY Ch & StL 3½s '47	86	86	86
10	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¼	105	105
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	107	107
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	122½	122½	122½
1	NY Lack&W 4s '73A	51¾	51¾	51¾
43	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16⅛	16¼
15	NYNH&H 4½s '67	15¾	15½	15½
12	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4¾	4½	4½
2	NY Ry 6s '58 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	NY Steam 3½s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	NY S&W gen 5s '40	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	23¼	23¼	23¼
3	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	101	101	101
4	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11	11	11
2	Norf Sou 5's 61A	12	12	12
10	Norf & W 4s '96	122⅛	122	122⅛
7	Nor Am Co 4s '59	103½	103½	103½
1	Nor Cen 4½s '74	108½	108½	108½
40	Nor Pac 6s 2047	53½	52⅝	53
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	45½	45	45
1	Nor Pac 5s2047D	45½	45½	45½
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42	41½	41½
6	Nor Pac 4s 97	65	64¾	65
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	39	38½	38½
17	Nor Sta Pow 3½s67	108½	107½	107⅝
2	Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
11	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	106	105½	105⅝
3	Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	101	101	101
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46	117	117	117
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Pacif Cst 1st 5s46	55	55	55
24	Pac G&E 3¾s61	110	109½	109⅞
1	Pac Gas&El 4s64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Pac Mo 2d 5s38	75	75	75
4	Pad&Hud 4½s 55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Panhandle EPL 4s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Pen Co 4s 63	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
11	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	104¼	104	104¼
44	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
3	Pen RR gen 5s 68	106	106	106
10	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	119¼	119¼	119¼
15	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	99½	99	99½
22	Pen RR 4½sdeb70	86¾	86½	86½
17	Pen RR gen 4¼s31	95¼	95	95⅛
1	Pen RR 4s 48	114	114	114
10	Pen RR 3¾s 70	87	86	86
8	Pen RR 3¼s 52	81½	81½	81½
9	PhilBal&W 4½s81D	106	106	106
14	Phila Co 5s 67	104¾	104⅜	104¾
1	Phil Elec 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Ph Read C&I cv6s 49	27⅞	23¼	23⅞
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12	12½
42	Phillips Pet 3s '48	106⅛	106½	106½

'. . . With the Greatest of Ease'

Miss Mary Sherriff of Sharon, Pennsylvania

Who, as a student at Kent State University, has become the first girl in Ohio to win a private pilot's license under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Miss Sherriff plans to become an air hostess.

Student at Kent State University First Girl in Ohio to Pass CAA Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The first girl in Ohio to win a private pilot's license under the Civil Aeronautics Authority course of training is petite Mary Sherriff, a sophomore in Kent State University near here.

Miss Sherriff, whose home is in Sharon, Pa., qualified for her license and the right to take guest passengers aloft only after 44 hours of solo training under instructor Kenneth Ropp. Her test was passed at Akron municipal airport, where more than 20 students from her college, as well as 20 from Akron University, are under training.

Miss Sherriff is applying immediately, she says, for a position as hostess aboard a Pensylvania Central Airlines' plane. She will pass her 20th birthday in June, which is the age required for entrance into the air hostess service. She is five feet, five inches tall and weighs 120 pounds.

"It was the biggest thrill in the world when I knew I had passed my tests," said the girl who, according to her instructor, put on a creditable exhibition of the required loops and spins.

Miss Sherriff is the third Kent State student to receive a license and the fourth student in this entire area to win the permit to fly.

Parisians Contrast Meuse With Battle of the Marne

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 16—With some French newspapers today frankly headlining the fact Germans crossed the Meuse River there is a tendency among both French and foreigners here to draw comparisons with the anxious days preceding the Battle of the Marne in the previous war.

The Meuse is vastly farther from Paris than the Marne, nor can one hear German cannon as was the case in 1914. But tanks and airplanes have given the war a speed which it did not possess 26 years ago, and it is not surprising that Parisians await the outcome with anxious faces, although without the slightest sign of panic.

Everyone believes that a successful counterstroke will occur sooner or later, although there is no disposition to underrate the formidable character of the German attack. Comparison with 1914 is further stimulated by the influx of Belgian refugees, officially estimated on May 14 at 300,000. This number undoubtedly has increased since then, as the fighting has extended into other regions of Belgium and has also affected such French border regions as Sedan and Longwy.

The poorer refugees are arriving in trains at the Gare du Nord, bringing with them personal possessions consisting of such articles as bedding, bicycles and odd assortments of miscellaneous objects. One refugee had with him his gas mask, a violin and a tennis racket.

French Red Cross nurses are constantly on duty at the station giving the refugees hot food. Outside the station are ambulances and special buses, which will help take refugees to their ultimate destinations in various parts of the French countryside.

The more well-to-do fugitives sometimes arrive in automobiles. Their flight has one element of danger that was lacking in 1914, namely, bombing from the air by German airplanes.

Another development vividly recalling the outbreak of the World War is the advice issued by the American Embassy here with the authorization of the State Department that all Americans desiring to return to the United States should "congregate in the Bordeaux area in southwestern France" with the prospect of repatriation in American ships at their own expense.

This suggestion acquires double force because the opportunities for evacuation for Americans residing in Europe would be immensely curtailed should Italy enter the war.

Hitherto, the favorite method of travel between Italy and America was via Italian and United States lines. Both these services would be suspended if war should spread to the Mediterranean area.

It is quite possible that American ships would substitute Lisbon for Italian ports in such an eventuality, but it would be necessary to cross Spain in order to reach Portugal, and Spain's attitude in the event of Italian belligerence is problematical.

Plans Announced For Volga Power

MOSCOW (AP) — Plans for a hydro-electric development on the Volga River, calling for construction of two dams which will change the course of the stream and form a lake covering 5,000 square miles, are announced by the Communist Party organ, Pravda. The newspaper said the development would take place in the vicinity of Kazan, which will be completely rebuilt.

Twenty seven towns and villages located in the area to be inundated will be moved to new

Is Germany Using a New 'Mystery' Arm?

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—The contention that artillery and even the light weapons of the Belgian garrison at Fort Eben Emael, near Liége, "suddenly went out of order" at the stroke of a secret German weapon was made in Reich newspapers today. There was no actual description of the weapon, however.

[Talk of secret weapons has been rife since the speech of Reichsführer Hitler in which he hinted at the possible usc of some secret device. Some military writers have indicated that it is probably no more mysterious than the "Fifth Column" in which the services of traitors were used to confuse and silence the defending batteries in the Norwegian campaign.]

Lieutenant Colonel Hesse, military writer for the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, reporting from the Western Front, said he had talked with some of the 1,000 prisoners taken from the key Albert Canal fort last Saturday after a small air force detachment had landed in the center of the citadel and used the mysterious "Angriffsmittel" to silence its guns.

"A wounded Belgian officer told me: 'Suddenly all our artillery went out of order'," Colonel Hesse said.

Fake Money 'Ring' Defendant Seized

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—The last of 11 persons named in a suppressed Federal indictment charging a $500,000 nation-wide counterfeiting conspiracy was seized yesterday in Los Angeles.

He was Nicholas Francisco, who prosecutors said was one of the defendants who had contacts with a New York plant which printed the fake $5, $10 and $20 notes passed from coast to coast since 1932.

Francisco and 10 others were indicted May 1 but Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward suppressed the charges until the ring was rounded up. Bond was set at $10,000 each and efforts were begun to remove Francisco to Chicago.

Sweden Clings to Neutrality But Watches for Parachutes

STOCKHOLM, May 16 (AP)—The entire Swedish match industry will shut down May 27 owing to the impossibility of exportation, it was announced today.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 16—Sweden continues its policy of strictest neutrality. Both press and Government studiously avoid doing or saying anything that might offer a pretext for dragging the country into the maelstrom.

Even though there is little doubt where most people's sympathies lie, newspaper comment on events on the Western Front is extremely guarded and an impartial tone is maintained.

Press and radio have even ceased reporting flights of planes of "unknown" nationality over Swedish territory in view of the storm of vituperation these reports evoked in Germany. Yet despite this caution a majority of Swedes begin to realize their chances of escape are problematical.

The deliberate bombing and sinking of the Swedish merchant ship Bothnia last Sunday by a plane of "unknown" nationality indicates how seriously certain quarters respect Swedish neutrality.

Blackout Stays in Force

Defense precautions continue. The total blackout inaugurated Sunday will remain in force indefinitely. Armed guards have been placed in and around all Government buildings including telegraph and telephone centers and railway and radio stations.

Meanwhile the Minister of Justice has announced new measures directed against secret political activities and against preparations for treason and sabotage.

In general recent measures seem mainly concerned with defense of the home front against possible attempts by a "fifth column" of parachute and airplane troops. People in the countryside in particular are warned by press and radio to take precautions against enemy planes by rendering open fields unsuitable for landings.

To this end they are instructed to dig ditches, pile stones, drive posts into the ground, or park trucks, wagons, or agricultural implements on fields. Special committees are appointed in each district to supervise this work. Danger from the air is particularly stressed after the lessons of the Low Countries invasion.

All Told to Watch Sky

Every citizen is instructed to watch for parachute troops and to learn to distinguish foreign aircraft, observe their movements, and report to police. Motorists and motorcyclists are advised to remove batteries, distributors, or sparkplugs from their engines to prevent their being used by parachute troops or spies.

In connection with these measures a call has been issued for volunteer home defense workers to people between the ages of 17 and 55, similar to the appeal made by War Minister Eden in England. These volunteers, who will work on a part-time basis, will relieve the Regular Army of many home defense functions, especially duty in stations established all over Sweden to observe air activities and report them by phone to military authorities.

Today it was announced that more than 165,000,000 crowns (about $39,000,000) were subscribed to the recently floated defense loan and that additional appropriations are being made to strengthen naval and coastal defenses.

Queen Wilhemina Tells Faith In Cause of Freedom, Justice

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands declared in a radiocast to Great Britain yesterday that her Nation's spirit would remain intact "because our conscience is clear."

The ruler who lost her country but retained her empire, told the British that "we have to admit that no happiness can be expected in this world if those who are solely responsible for the present situation are not definitely checked in the course of their unscrupulous destruction and utter disregard of law and the most elementary principles of morality."

"After an heroic struggle," the Queen said, "my Nation that has attempted everything to maintain peace is being overpowered by sheer superiority of force."

But morally, she added, the Netherlands can never be conquered.

"Notwithstanding the great distress my people are suffering at the present moment and the oppression under which they will live until the country is free again, I am convinced that they will never give up their faith in the cause of freedom and justice."

The Queen appointed Rear Admiral Van der Stad as Commander of all Netherlands military and naval forces in the Province of Zeeland, the Netherlands Legation announced.

The Queen herself announced the appointment to the Netherlands forces by radio.

"I know that my people in the Netherlands as well as in the overseas territories are looking toward you with hope and admiration for the way in which you are carrying out your duties," she said.

"I know that I can have confidence in you. I am constantly with you in thought."

Former Kaiser Reported Safe at Doorn Retreat

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II is safe and unharmed at Doorn, his Netherlands refuge since his flight in the last days of the World War, his family here has been informed.

Gen. Wilhelm von Dommes, administrator of the Hohenzollern family's properties, who was permitted by the German High Command to motor into conquered Netherlands, reported he found the former monarch planning to remain at his retreat.

The German Army marching in the direction of Utrecht made a detour so as not to involve Doorn in possible action.

Because of the difficulties of communication, General von Dommes could send only the briefest message regarding the former monarch, hence details were unknown to the family.

Administration headquarters voiced the opinion that Netherlands police guards, hitherto quartered in an outer entrance building to the estate, probably had to give way to German sentinels.

League Prepares to Move

GENEVA, May 16 (AP) — The League of Nations mapped plans for evacuating Swiss territory today as fears of a Nazi attack were heightened when German artillery rolled into place yesterday behind motorized divisions on the German side of the Rhine River from Basel to Schaffhausen.

Countering the German preparations, France poised a strong force at its Swiss frontier.

Meanwhile, the mobilized Swiss army toiled to perfect fortifications of the Winkelried Line, while thousands of women, boys, and aged men volunteered for "home guard" duty. They received rifles and 40 bullets each.

The entire staff of the League was informed today that, in the event of an invasion of Switzerland, it would be reduced sharply and leave its palace on the shores of Lake Geneva for "a safe place."

The new headquarters would be in Vichy, France, officials said. The present staff of 350 would be cut to a skeleton crew of 50.

Many League records already have been sent to France. A few League employees have resigned and gone to their homelands.

Remaining employees are to be divided into three groups: the first to go to Vichy; the second, consisting mainly of a few gardeners, librarians and archivists, to remain in Geneva; the third and by far the largest group to choose between cancelling their contracts and getting three months' salary or "suspending" their contracts.

Argentina Studies Needs of Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Rural Society, bulwark of Argentine farmers, has asked the Minister of Agriculture to assess the possibilities accruing to this country from the inability of Denmark to supply butter and pork to the British market.

Before the Ottawa restrictions of 1932, Argentina supplied an annual 21,000 tons of butter to the British market. Afterwards these exports fell to 4,000 tons. The Society feels that a determined effort should result in an immediate advance in production and exports, if the British are interested. It is recognized that London will prefer to satisfy its requirements in the Dominions and the United States, if possible.

The Ministry has given its immediate attention to hog-breeding. It issued a bulletin strongly advocating that farmers take it up as a new industry and that where production already exists it be expanded. Argentina, this official publication declared, is excellently suited for a large-scale and prosperous pork trade because it has an ideal climate and an abundance of cheap feed.

Private traders do not fully support the optimistic anticipations of official circles. They believe that stricter British rationing will reduce the market for butter and bacon.

Hot Lunch Found Aid To School Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Indications that hot lunches in public schools of Virginia have led to an increase in school attendance may result in an expanded program on the part of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the State Department of Public Welfare reported.

A special survey of the situation in this State has been made by Parker Lambert of the FSCC staff.

Last year, approximately 1,000,000 pounds of surplus agricultural products were distributed each month under direction of the Welfare Department to schools, relief families, and institutions of the State.

British Reduce Rations Amounts

LONDON, May 16 (AP) — Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, yesterday announced reductions in Britain's rations of sugar, bacon, and butter, but he said: "Whatever happens, you shall have food."

Weekly rations of sugar were cut from 12 to 8 ounces a person effective May 27; butter, from eight ounces to four, effective June 3; bacon will be cut from eight ounces to an amount as yet undetermined.

Road Issues Orders To Protect Duck's Nest

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 16 (AP)—T. F. Dixon, Division Superintendent of the Great Northern Railway, learned a Mallard duck was nesting within 10 feet of the tracks. He issued this order to dispatchers:

"Wild duck has nest containing eggs about 10 feet east of the west switch at Matador, Mont., on south side of track. Please inform all enginemen to be careful not to blow down boiler, open overflow or cylinder cocks in this location to avoid injuring or disturbing the mother duck. Trainmen should also be careful not to step in nest. . . . section crew now doing everything possible to protect duck."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF. "Stepping-Stones," completely furnished; 9 rooms; picturesquely wooded grounds on main blvd. with ocean frontage overlooking rocky cove. For lease $125 monthly during summer months; concession for yearly lease. Priced moderately for sale to close estate. Inquire 550 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. SYcamore 3-7733, or see your broker.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y. 132-40 Sanford Ave.—Attractive, airy, sunny, double and single; running water; $1.50-$2.00 single; $8.00-$10.00 weekly; parking; 7 min walk to Fair. MARIE MILLER. FL. 9-6822.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Ave.

Rose Gardens Apartments

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, 10 Min. to Grounds FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 87-42 Elmhurst Ave. Elmhurst, L. I. HA. 4-6067
1-2-3 Rooms, Private Bath, 2 Elevators
All new furniture, $1.50 per person and up per day. Mr. Robertson, Mgr. No dining room. No cooking. Recommend reservations in advance.
HOSINGER & FODE, Inc., Agents
15 Bridge Plaza, N. St. 4-8955
Long Island City, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 255 West End Ave. (72nd St.) Apt. 9A—Four-room apt., beautifully furnished, double exposure; summer mths. ENdicott 2-8136.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Facing Boston Common—Two or three room apartment, with bath; just renovated; references required. Cap. 5893.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning & Shade Co, Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade 451 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE — Furnished, modern log cabin on ocean, electricity, fireplace. Box C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

The Ainsworth Studio
Ballroom Dancing
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Cl. 6-2353

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th Street, Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6319

FOR SALE OR RENT

MOVING TO NEW YORK?—Colonial, 4 yrs old, finest American neighborhood; 7 rooms, 2 baths, modern in every way; ½ acre; 5 min. walk to station, 45 min. commuting to city; owner leaving State. Write Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN S. 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSING

EMMA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Permanent Waving
673 E. Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 5540

HELP WANTED—MEN

MATURE man with camp experience, for tennis counselor; must be Christian Scientist; prefer a teacher. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, So. Portland, Maine.

OPENING for caretaker of Branch church, New York City; apply by letter, giving full details; good salary and maintenance. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RYE, N. Y., RYE RD., Greenhaven—Cook, must be very good. $75.00. SKOURAS. Tel. Mamaroneck 3573.

HOMES TO SHARE

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Professional woman will share suburban home with Christian Scientist; transportation facilities. Write Box X-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43 Tel. Wan. 1578.

HOSIERY

PELHAM, N. Y.—Nylon Stocking Representative, MISS M. PICKER, Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 2281.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE in all its branches
FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • ANNUITIES
LIFE • THEFT • ACCIDENT
J. C. MINDEN
277 Broadway WO. 2-1174 New York, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 24 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 2623.

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

Local Classified

(Continued)

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 ALBEE SQUARE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-2146

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE, 7th floor front, 1100 square feet, sunshine two sides, price $2.00 per square foot. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Attractive Colonial Fieldstone house in Connecticut, built by owner; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath, 2-car garage; fireplace, oil burner; 3 acres secluded, beautiful trees, station 5 minutes, beach 8 minutes; convenient terms. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

LONG ISLAND—Shore lots exchanged for house in Jersey or Pennsylvania. SQUIRES, 54 Hudson Ave., Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Av.—Unusually attractive rooms adjoining bath; excellent beds; cool, quiet; reasonable; direct highway; 5 min. Fair. Goepfert, Ind. 3-0948.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-37 Murray St.—Attractive; kitchen privileges; free parking; moderate rates. SMITH, Fl. 3-7178.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-29 54 St. HA. 6-0197—3 airy rooms, single, double; near Fair; private house; reasonable; free parking.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delightful home in near-by suburb; with private family; especially attractive for summer; good meals. Shep. 6690.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 230 West 97th St. (Apt. 3B)—Large single studio, water, elevator, homelike; business person preferred. Telephone Riverside 9-2983.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st. (Apt. 12A)—VISITORS TO WORLD'S FAIR accommodated; near church; all transportation; permanent guests.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave.—Private family offers large front, running water; sunny single, private bath. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

SUNNYSIDE, LONG ISLAND, 39-64 46th St.—Bright, airy room; suitable one-two; private home; permanent-transient; reasonable; near World's Fair and Grand Central Station. Falkner.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SILVERWARE

Discount on all kinds of Silverware. Old Silver Bought; also Repairing—Replating. A. Elnsohn, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, 3 years with Christian Scientist; English; go anywhere. SIMMONS, 430 E. 65th St. (Apt. 54), N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, matured woman wishes position in small quiet adult family as housekeeper; New York vicinity; good home main consideration; moderate salary. Mrs. F. Lepman, 15 Academy Pl., W. Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—High school girl, strong, excellent swimmer, junior Red Cross life saver, able pianist, desires position caring for children at camp or summer home. STRONG, 3799 Lake Avenue. Monroe 8816.

TEACHER offers services with children or companion; willing go anywhere; experienced. Write Box R-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WIDOW, unencumbered, refined, desires position as companion or housekeeper in small family. Write Box 396, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—Charming country home, private beach, bulkheaded dock, modern improvements; $2150, small payment, $20 monthly; investigate; exceeds expectations! DANIEL BOHAN, 305 Broadway, Worth 2-1165 (N. Y. C.).

TRURO, CAPE COD—Summer season, furnished house, garage; three acres; all improvements, fine location. Florence Helm, Truro, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

WADING RIVER, North Shore, L. I.—Well furnished three-room bungalow, screened porch, improvements; mile to beach; secluded, beautiful location, overlooks Sound; reasonable. SMITH, 8643 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

VACUUM CLEANER REPAIRING

Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co.
20 years same location. All makes of cleaners repaired and rebuilt. No repair too small. Machines called for and delivered free within radius of 40 miles. No charge for estimates. Call Chickering 4-3621, 111 W. 42nd St., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

WEARING APPEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete usher's cutaway suit, almost new; size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCormick, 3149 Adams Mill Road, N. W. Col. 0033.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

BURNETT'S
Pure Extract
VANILLA
BEHREN'S MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Fiesta del Sol Fashions
exclusive with
READ'S

MEIGS
SALE!
STUDENTS' SUITS $14.75
Reg. $18.50
DOWNSTAIRS

NEW DESIGNS
of "Style-Perfect" Wallpapers
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1309 Broad Street

ALWAYS CHARMING
a PERMANENT WAVE
at
ANAMAE'S
130 John Street Dial 4-0406

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Sale of Men's Cool
TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
Usually $17.75 **$12.75** Usually $22.50 **$18.75**
Street Floor
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAWN MOWERS
PENNSYLVANIA LINE
Great American, Housatonic, Meteor (rubber tires) — $9.00 to $24.00
Silent (noiseless) Yard Man Mower—$16.00 to $18.00
Clemson, 17 in.—$29.95
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

APPROPRIATE GIFTS
for
June Graduation
and Weddings
W. D. WEBB INC.
117 GREENWICH AVENUE. TEL. 124

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

WIESE'S BUTTER STORE
reliable for
Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese
also
Many Other Necessary Products
W. MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE VAULTS
Store Your Furs in
New Britain's Only Certified Cold Storage Vaults
Connecticut Furriers
87-89 WEST MAIN STREET Phone 2289

CAMERA SUPPLIES
1848 1940
The Harvey Lewis
79 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
8-6131 133 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

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Domestic and Orientals
WASHED, STORED AND REPAIRED
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0748

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
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Choice Selection of
MEMORIAL DAY
Flowers and Plants
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NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 8658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next door to Palace Theatre
Est. 1910

JULIUS KOHN
Dealer in Floor Covering
439 Atlantic St. Telephone 3-0311
Manufacturer of Awnings, Venetian Blinds, Slip Covers, Window Shades, Upholstering, Mattresses

Grand Central Market
37 ATLANTIC STREET
Agents for
S. S. Pierce of Boston
Fruit Baskets our Specialty
Tel. 4-6126

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Stamford Phone 3-3171
100% Goose Down Comforters
100% Wool Kenwood Blankets
Reg. 16.95 and 14.95 respectively **12.95** each
Pay as little as 50c a week on each!

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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COVERT TOPCOATS
are the thing this season
$30 and $40
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5587, hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See SEARS
new 1940 patterns in Color Perfect Wallpaper.
Better quality at lower prices.

Use **MASTER MIXED PAINTS.** Sears has a paint for every purpose. Save an extra 10% and buy at Sears.
65 Grand street

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

NORGE
A complete line of these famous electrical household appliances
CLAPP, ROSE and VAUGHN
11 Lewis St., off 33 W. Main Street
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's"
Now is the time to install
AWNINGS
We can furnish you with good weight window awnings in attractive stripe patterns, ready to hang for
$1.49

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

Beautiful potted plants for Memorial Day

Bijou Hosiery
Plasitcized for extra snag-resistance
Two- Three- and Four-Thread
98c and $1.15
The MILLER & PECK CO.

The Fred J. Wood Coal Co.
William W. Wood Frank L. Wood
758 EAST MAIN STREET
COAL, CHARCOAL, COKE
Dependable Coal and Friendly Dealer
Lowest Prices now in effect
PHONE 5-1389

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Play Safe — Protect your Children from Traffic Hazards
Backyard Play Equipment
Lower Floor

We Specialize in
Zotos Machineless Permanent Waving
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Navy Blue Graduation Suits
4 piece—either 1 blue or 1 white flannel combination
$15 and more — all sizes
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Mahogany and Maple
PERIOD FURNITURE
for every room in the home
Custom made BEDDING
renovating service
Wm. P. Stein Co.
225 W. Saratoga Street, Plaza 3386

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
827 North Charles Street Plaza 3733

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Help you handle your house cleaning problems this Spring
Expert Rug Cleaning
Univ. 2050 32nd and Falls Cliff Road

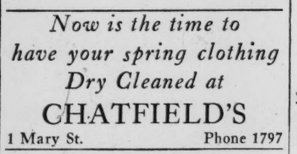
WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

New York

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately. NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Paint Headquarters
480 BROADWAY
314 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 4-9121



Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

BUDGET YOUR FUEL WITH BLACKBURN
Now at lowest season's prices
Hi-Test Coal, Coke or Ambricoal
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.

Footwear of Fashion
W. G. GRISWOLD
21 STEUBEN STREET
A complete line of Summer Footwear invites your attention here. Beautiful models in white now on display.
Dial 4-6814

AUBURN

SEARS
Auburn, N. Y.'s "Friendliest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

A New 10-Year Low
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE
Pay as You Drive Plan
MERTON L. BENTLEY
61 Genesee Street Phone 3144

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
DISTRIBUTORS
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN NEW YORK

Now is the time to have your spring clothing Dry Cleaned at
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary St. Phone 1797

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 8 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, INC.
40 Main St.
Shop here to find ideas for appetising spring meals
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Meats
Baked Goods
Free Parking 4-3228

"World's Finest Pianos"
At a price you can afford to pay
Liberal trade-in allowance
and easy terms at
Weeks and Dickinson
39 CHENANGO ST. DIAL 4-2481

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Play Shoes and Sport Shoes of Every Kind and Color
2.95 to 7.50
Kedettes 1.98 to 2.98 Cape-etts Moccasins 3.95
Everyone should enjoy the out-of-doors
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT ST.

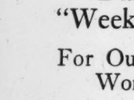
BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

SUMMER IS NEAR
NEW SEASON—NEW MODES
Men and women are finding much of glamour in the high colorings and vivid shades of the new summer sports wear. Ensembles and separate garments. Hats and shoes to match or mix.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED


Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for 5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

BRONXVILLE'S FINE STATIONERS
Novelty Party Favors
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Crane's Stationery—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5678

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Danby
"Weekender"
For Out-Doors Women
Shirts 1.98 Slacks 2.98
Skirts 1.98 Shorts 1.98

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Spring Prices
Ask about our Summer Budget Plan
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace Wood
Phone HU. 1580
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

X-Cel Food Market
Groceries—Meats—Fruits and Vegetables
502 Elmwood Ave., near W. Utica
Phone Grant 2340-41

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN'S SUITS
Custom Tailored $37.50 up
Tailoring we're proud of
and you will be proud to wear
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
Opposite Hotel Statler
120 Delaware Avenue

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $11.75
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
151 N. Main St. Dial 2-1489

GLOVERSVILLE

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
49 Bleecker St. Phone 2359-J

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

E. S. Batcheller & Co., Inc.
97 North Main St.
DEVOE PAINT $2.88 gal.; 5 gal. cans
Rose Bushes 35c ea., 3 for $1.00
Phone 2105—2106

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Cor. Woodside Ave. and So. Main St.
Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily

Richelieu Fine Foods
at
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

Protect Your Furs and Fine Woolens with "Certified" Cold Storage
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Graduation Suggestions
Diamond Rings $20.00 up, Watches $15.00 to $75.00. Jewelry in precious metals and in costume. Start or add to her sterling pattern. Give him a Swank Set or Leather Wallet. Other unusual gifts varying in price.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

PACKARD
SALES and SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
Seneca Street Garage
309 E. SENECA TEL. 2505

The New 1940
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME
to see the fine displays of Jamestown Made Furniture in Southwestern New York's largest home furnishing store.
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

CLARK HARDWARE COMPANY
A CLEAN HOUSE
Warm spring days—when Mother Nature is redecorating her home with new greenery—all remind us that house redecorating time has arrived!
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
offers you a complete line of B. P. S. paints, varnishes and supplies

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

Helen Hall
TOWN and COUNTRY CLOTHES
1965-A Palmer Avenue
Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 1387

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave., Tel. 6473
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Complete Repair Service

Try Our Wheat Germ Bread Rich and Wholesome
All Baking Done on the Premises
North Baldwin Bakery
WM. REDER, Prop.
202 N. Grand Ave... Tel. Baldwin 3686
Pies, Coffee Cakes, Prompt Attention to Special Orders.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

Kate Hite's Tea Shop
Ice Cream and Soda Fountain
Eat in Pleasant Surroundings
BREAKFAST 15c UP
LUNCHEON 35c DINNER 65c
Orders placed for Ice Cream promptly delivered
Cedarhurst and Central Avenues
Phone Cedar 6713

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.
FURNITURE PAINTED AND FINISHED
Cabinet Work and Repairing
375 CENTRAL AVE. LAWRENCE, L. I.
Telephone Cedarhurst 5959

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

CEDARHURST 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, Prop.
SELECT MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Specialist

White Hair Our Specialty
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00
All Permanents include a re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main St. and 38th Ave. Free Parking at Community Parking Space

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Mgr. Flu. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Storage and Repairing
Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as Low as $2.00
Blachas & Mellides
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK
Long Island

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
NO JOB TOO BIG OR TOO SMALL
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70th RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS STATIONERY
Art Goods Commercial Stationery, Toys, Greeting Cards, Sport Goods
71-07 Austin St. BO. 8-6324

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

olga held
hair dresser
Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Change Now to
SUMMER OIL
GAS, LUBRICATION AND TIRES
SONNY'S Service Station
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise Hwy. and Henry Street, Ph. Freeport 4977

Get Into the Swim of Summer Activities with
Carol Green's
Up-to-the-minute Beach and Sportswear at prices you can afford.
From $1.00 to $25.00.
60 So. Main Street Phone Free. 6163

THE FASHION SHOP
Where Smart Women Buy
COATS—GOWNS—FURS
Alterations Free
67 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

FREE DELIVERY
FRUITS VEGETABLES
ECKHARDTS FARM STAND
COMPLETE LINE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Pansies, Cut Roses
Nassau Road and Lakewood Ave.
Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

GREAT NECK

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., INC.
Building Supplies
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

WILLARD'S
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
Specializing in gifts at popular prices
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

NEW YORK
Long Island

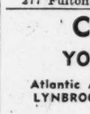
GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Complete Line of
Suits Slacks Playsuits
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

KATHLEEN
Exclusive Millinery
Knitted Turbans Wrap-A-Rounds
BAGS TO MATCH
Full Line of Hosiery
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD



Emilie's Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Great Neck 2821
113 Middle Neck Rd., one flight up
Free parking in rear of building.

Hazel Babcock
Interior Designing Gifts
71 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 159
"A Madison Avenue Shop on Middle Neck Road"

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specials in Linoleum Garden Supplies
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Visit
RUBY LANE STORES
Anniversary Sale
Curtains . . . Linens
Women's Wear
26 Main St., Hempstead
58 So. Main St., Freeport

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
80 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead 255 Super Quality
HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK
Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 638
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4353

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

George Arthur Co.
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
HOUSEHOLD and RUG CLEANING
6 Months' Free Storage on All Rugs
83-23 37TH AVENUE HA. 4-5503

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422
NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733

Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

JAMAICA

BUY AT THE
RUBY LANE STORES
and save money
Quality merchandise at consistently low prices
162-04 JAMAICA AVENUE

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Domestic Paint Co.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Tel. Lynbrook 133
9 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

MUELLER'S
Caramels
A Really Fine Candy
82 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.

MANHASSET

EXCHANGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
RENTAL LIBRARY
Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Wed. and Sat. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
382 Plandome Road Manhasset 1498

Phone Manhasset 11
Christie's Distinctive Furs
Standard Rates on Fur Storage
475 Plandome Road, Manhasset, L. I.

MANHASSET TEA ROOM
Karl Lehmann, Prop.
Delicious Home Cooked Foods
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Chiffon Pie—Our Specialty
431 Plandome Rd., opp. Thea. Manhasset 2579

An Invitation to Be Beautiful
Permanent Waving
by
ANTHONY and JEAN
Manhasset 1640 481 Plandome Rd.

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4- Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset -4

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry Premium Gas
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Yet it sells at regular prices
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

Sportswear—Accessories
Fays Scientific Corseting
216-13 Jamaica Avenue

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

Keystona Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
NORMAN PAINT CO.
TWO STORES
220-23 Jamaica Ave. 213-25 Jamaica Ave.
Missouri 7-1200 Hollis 5-5565

RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALLIED SHOE REBUILDERS
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed
Work Done While You Wait

112-11 Jamaica Ave.
Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose —Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners | BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS | Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

Vir. 7-3247--8
Hygrade Upholstering Co.
Custom made Slip Covers
Full line of
Lamps—Tables
Occasional Furniture
102-57 Jamaica Ave., cor. 104 St.

RICH. HILL 2-8360
The Smart Shop
MILLINERY
OUR ONLY STORE
10613 JAMAICA AVE.
BET. 106TH AND 107TH STREETS
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

R. Jurgensen's Restaurant
Sea Food
Steaks and Chops
94-25 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 94th and 95th Sts. Cleve. 3-9786

FREE DELIVERY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY'S DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

FUEL OIL
And Automatic Heating Equipment
WILLIAM E. WOOD
631 Merrick Road Tel. 7436

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. Franklin, Inc.
HARDWARE
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Agent for
Devoe & Raynolds Paints and Varnishes
Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, N. Y.
136-16 Springfield Boulevard
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK
(Continued)

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4724

MT. VERNON FUR SHOP
3 PROSPECT AVE.
Our bonded representative will call for your furs. Send your furs and fur-trimmed garments to us before warm weather sets in. Do it now,
CALL FAIRBANKS 4-6667

WILLIAM KIAR
Painter and Decorator
4256 Barnes Avenue, Bronx
Fairbanks 4-3140

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN SUPPLY OFFICIAL REG'N CAMP OUTFITS

FOR OVER 150 OF THE PRINCIPAL CAMPS IN THE EAST, THROUGH McCARTHY AND SIMON, INC., OF NEW YORK CITY.
LIEBMAN'S
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 2770
510 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BONNIE BROOK
Jane Gardner
Well Balanced Meals Deliciously Cooked at Reasonable Prices
59 Locust Avenue New Rochelle 9661

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Jewelry
Silverware
China
Repairs a Specialty
496 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LENOX

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN ST.
NEW ROCHELLE

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER

Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave
Difficult Cases Welcome
168 Myrtle Blvd. Larchmont, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Judith Rochelle
(Formerly Gregory's)
Specialists in Feminine Apparel
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Eckhardt-Berman Corp.
Furniture of Quality
3035-37 Third Ave.
Corner of 156th St.
Open Evenings
Phone Melrose 5-6640—5-6641

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Regal
RUG & CARPET CLEANING CO., INC.
147-149 Lawrence Ave. Windsor 8-3711
Ext. "C"

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Lubrication
FIRESTONE TIRES
Autolite Batteries
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED
Conscientious Repair Work
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Staten Island

NEW DORP

KOCH HALL PAINT COMPANY
Wall Paper and Paints
16-18 New Dorp Lane
New Dorp, S. I.

PORT RICHMOND

Ironers—Refrigerators—Radios
APPLIANCE SALES & SERVICE CO.
408 Richmond Avenue
Gib. 2-7080—8516
Ranges—Vacuum Cleaners Washing Machines
Replacement parts in stock

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

Delicious Meals Served
LUELLA J. BERESFORD
Sunday Night Suppers 50c
A catering department is also operated which features complete service for all Social Occasions.
207 WOLFS LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
TEL. PELHAM 1782

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

ESSO
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

A. ARCHIGIAN
197 Sparks Ave. Pel. 0380
SLIP COVERS
Draperies, Curtains, Gay Fabrics, Tailored Fitting, Reasonable Prices

POUGHKEEPSIE

Dutchess County Homes
Convenient to Parkway
Attractive 8-room house with every convenience, bath, lavatory, fireplace, sleeping porch, hot water heat, conservatory; 2 acres nicely laid out and shrubbed
A number of residences with less acreage—also building lots—restricted developments.
70 acre farm, tillable, outbuildings, 11 room house.
60 acre farm, mostly tillable, outbuildings, 15 room house.
7 acres chicken farm fully equipped, 9 room house.
These places are in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie. Your wishes will receive my personal attention.
Ina M. Coapman
LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
7 Lewis Ave. Phone Poughkeepsie 3417-R

2 LUCKEY
FASHION SHOWS
Friday May 17
4:00 P. M.—7:15 P. M.
To show what clever cottons are in store for you this summer
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

LINDLEY J. KEITH
EDWIN H. KEITH
INSURANCE
Life, Annuities, Fire, Automobile
Consult us for any insurance advice
7 New Market St. Est. 1914 Tel. 754

SUMMER FROCKS
Restored to A Delicate Freshness by
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
542 MAIN STREET Phone 644

Again...! IT'S THAT NEW NASH
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
333 MILL STREET
NASH—PACKARD—WILLYS

E. V. GRANT
317 Main St.
Painters and Decorators
PHONE 615

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
at New Low Rates
Convenient Payments Arranged
ROSENBERG & KAHN
"Service That Excels"
2 Cannon Street Phone 998

SIRING BROTHERS
227 Main Street Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys—Keds —Moccasins—Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

FLEMING'S YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
A Complete Line of
SUITS, SPORT COATS
SLACKS AND SWEATERS
For Men and Young Men
CORNER CANNON AND LIBERTY STS.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Beck
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Insured Moth-Proof Cleaning

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Why not have
A Delicious Sunday Dinner
with
Edith Ellis
38 East Avenue Reasonably Priced
Featured in Duncan Hines "Adventures in Good Eating"

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
11 SPENCER PLACE SCARS. 171

Charles J. Goyert & Co.
Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3236
White Plains, N. Y. Scars. 6156
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK.
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
Men's Wear

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

P. J. Fibison
Expert Alterations and Tailoring
1329 South Salina St., Tel. 6-3610
Opp. Sears Roebuck

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

HEAR THE
HAMMOND ORGAN
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salino 457 S. Salina

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

L. A. WILSON
Fire and Auto Insurance
In Dividend-Paying Companies
332 WEST ONONDAGA TEL. 3-5036

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
1004 Lancaster Av. Tels. 6-2121, 6-2122

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

EDGERTON SHOES
for Men $5.00 and $6.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
for Men $8.50 to $10.50
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women $7.00 to $9.00
SAVARD BROS.
13 3rd Str., Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

VUDOR PORCH SHADES
Keep your porch cool and secluded with Vudor Ventilating Self-Hanging Porch Shades. Vudors are easy to install, just hang them up in the spring and unhook them in the fall. Vudors come from 3 to 12 feet in width.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Pittsburgh Paint for Lasting Beauty
GURLEY-COMSTOCK CORP.
14 Elizabeth St.—Utica, N. Y.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies

Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

U. S. Royal Tires, Wilson Sporting Goods, Raincoats, Garden Hose
JONES RUBBER CO.
Phone 157 75 Public Sq.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

INTRODUCING
Nylon Stockings
Stockings of Nylon, the new "wonder yarn" almost daringly sheer yet of proven longer loveliness when carefully handled. Be among the first to wear them! Archer, Artcraft, Kayser . . .
1.15 . . . 1.35
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84 Scars. 2929

Allison Gordon
Wheel Alignment, Brakes, Motor Tuning, Radio, Batteries
NEW ADDRESS
174-186 Grove St. Tel. W. P. 7949
Cars Called For and Delivered Clean

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.

Murray's Tailors
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
ALTERATIONS—RELINING
COMPLETE VALET SERVICE
Call for and deliver
363 Mamaroneck Ave., Near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Our PERMANENTS make "A Lovelier You"
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

TEL. DRUSS-ROEMER-DRUGS W. P. 260
Full line of toiletries and those many things you've grown accustomed to buying in the drug store.
MAIN, COR. MAMARONECK AVE.

YONKERS

Caryl Beauty Salon

Individual Hair Styling and Beauty Culture
8 CARYL AVE.
YONKERS 5021

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays
Monarch Jams
1 lb. Jars 23 cts.
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 South Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155

Walterman's
Clothes for All Occasions
Varsity Shop for Boys and Young Men
Juvenile Shop for Infants and Young Girls
459 SOUTH BROADWAY

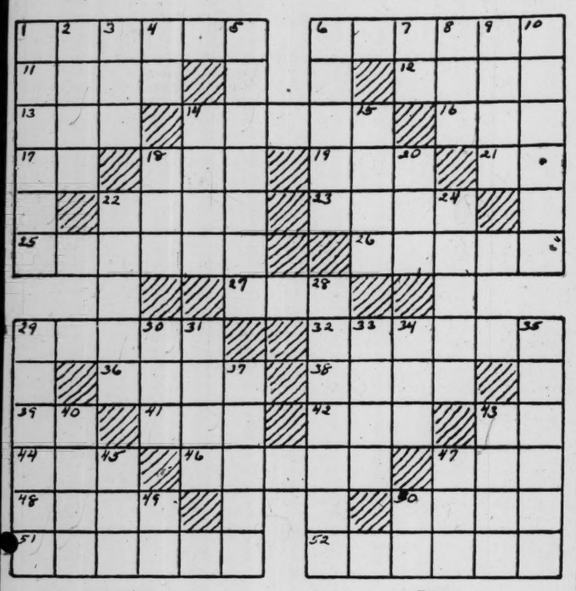
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the barber poet?
6—Who is the rich heiress in "Merchant of Venice"?
11—Who was father of Palal (Neh. 3:25)?
12—Who was third Vice-President of U. S.?
13—What is the calling sound of cattle?
14—What is a city of Sweden?
16—Who was king of Hamath on the Orontes?
17—Who was son of Bela (I Chron. 7:12)?
18—To help.
19—Where are the Quantock Hills (abbr.)?
21——— Mans Land is a small island southwest of Martha's Vineyard.
22—What is a commune of Calabria, Italy?
23—What is a river of Minnesota?
25—What is a commune of Spain on Ebro River?
26—What was among gifts brought by wise men to infant Jesus?
27—What is a commune of Bavaria, Germany?
29—Who was a Levite, son of Berechiah (I Chron. 6:39)?
32—What is a seaport of Spain?
36—What is a river of southern Tasmania?
38—What is a seaport city of Japan?
39—Where is McCaysville (abbr.)?
41—Who was ruler of Magog?
42—What do you call eggs of fishes?
43—In speaking of Biblical Ashbel, what pronoun would you use?
44—Kindled.
46—Who is the villain of "Oliver Twist"?
47—Who was father of Phut?
48—Who was grandson of Ephraim (Num. 26:36)?
50—What rod holds together the panes in casements?
51—What is name of a lake of Maine?
52—What is the horn of animal of deer family?

Down

1—Who is heroine of a certain Shakespeare play?
2—Who was son of Eliakim (Matt. 1:13)?
3—What cutting tool was used in Bible times?
4—What is third note of scale?
5—What prophetess joined Sanballat and Tobiah in their attempt to intimidate Nehemiah (Neh. 6:14)?
6—Who are the natives of Tarnopol?
7—What is symbol for rubidium?
8—What do you call a game of ball, as rounders?
9—What is another name for a stirrup?
10—What king was one of Chedorlaomer's allies (Gen. 14:1)?
14—Puccini composed "The —— of the Golden West."
15—What was one of cities of Judah (Josh. 15:34)?
18—One who excels at anything is called what?
20—What is first name of hero of a Scott historical novel?
22—Who was captain of over 300,000 men in Jehoshaphat's army?
24—What is monetary unit of Iceland?
28—Where is Punta Gorda?
29—From what Germanic people did England get its name?
30—What is a breed of toy dog believed to have had the same ancestors as the Pekinese?
31—An agacella has twigs, sails, or hoofs—which (sing.)?
33—What animal forms a support of a royal throne?
34—Devoured.
35—Who owned hill on which city of Samaria was built (I Kings 16:24)?
37—What is a small tree of New Zealand coast?
40—What is a river of Yorkshire, England?
43—What is a department of Finland?
45—What is a river of western Persia?
47—What is a commune of Belgium?
49—Symbol for natrium is what?
50—Where is Wethersfield (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

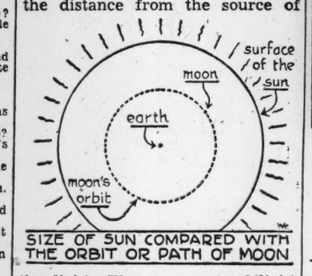
How Light From Stars Can Travel for Years To Reach Us?

The reason that it requires years for light to reach us from the stars is because the stars (which are bright suns like our own) are so enormously distant. The speed at which light will travel at that rate in a year is known as a **light year.** The nearest known fixed star is 4.3 light years away.

The reason the light does travel such tremendous distance is that the source of light (the star) is extremely intense or bright, and there is little between the earth and the stars to hinder the passage of the light.

Both water and air seem clear and transparent when seen in small quantities, but the depths of the ocean, even though a bright tropic sun may be beating down on the surface, are always in total darkness. The space between the outer limits of the earth's atmosphere and the stars (interstellar space) is an almost perfect vacuum. Consequently there is nothing in interstellar space to interfere with the passage of starlight.

Experiments have shown that the intensity or brightness of light varies inversely as the square of the distance from the source of



SIZE OF SUN COMPARED WITH THE ORBIT OR PATH OF MOON

the light. Thus a source of light four feet away will result in the illumination of a unit area of one-fourth the brightness of that of the same source at a distance of two feet. A powerful searchlight can be seen much farther away than can a simple candle flame.

Thus, since light diminishes in brightness so rapidly with increasing distance, lights of only moderate brightness soon become so faint as to be invisible to the human eye. But where the light source is fiercely bright and of gigantic size, the light may be visible across the almost countless millions of miles of space.

When it is considered that our sun (which is a star) is so large that if the earth were at its center, the orbit of our moon would reach only a little more than half way to the sun's surface, and that the star Vega, for instance, gives out about 29 times the light of our sun, it may be easier to see how starshine can travel so far and so long.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

HOW much easier our work would be if we put forth as much effort trying to improve the quality of it as most of us do trying to find excuses for not properly attending to it.—GEORGE W. BALLINGER.

A $50,000 Stamp!

Wide World

Mrs. A. H. Scala, of Utica, N. Y., owner of the stamp, and Emil Bruechig, New York stamp expert, with rare British Guiana one-cent stamp, which will be displayed during the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition at the New York World's Fair. The stamp is of an 1856 issue and is magenta in color. So far as known there are no others of its issue.

Concerning Manners

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—Emerson.

Striking manners are bad manners.—Robert Hall.

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly. —Voltaire.

I don't believe in the goodness of disagreeable people.—Dewey.

Civility costs nothing, but buys everything.—Lady Montague.

Good breeding shows itself most where, to an ordinary eye, it appears least.—Addison.

Nothing so much prevents our being natural as the desire of appearing so.—Le Rochefoucauld.

Coolness, and absence of heat and haste, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene.—Emerson.

To be always thinking about your manners is not the way to make them good; the very perfection of manners is not to think about yourself.—Whately.

Hail! ye small sweet courtesies of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it, like the grace and beauty which beget inclinations to love at first sight; 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in.—Sterne.

No manners are finer than even the most awkward manifestation of good will to others.—Anon.

Always behave as if nothing had happened no matter what has happened.—Arnold Bennett.

Vocabularies

The vocabulary of most people is quite absurdly limited.

Many men and women are content to go through life using twenty or thirty adjectives to describe every scene, emotion, person, or idea that they meet. Though we may make ourselves understood in this way, good conversation requires far more precision than that.

To take one example only, it is, in a limited sense, true to describe a primrose, a dandelion, sand and mustard all as "yellow"; but everybody knows that these four are really of quite different colors. The artist in words might fitly describe the dandelion's tint as "a rich, fierce gold," while to apply such adjectives to the primrose would be absurd; or he might speak of the "sharp, crude yellow" of mustard to distinguish that particular shade from the pale yet mellow warmth of sun-kissed sand.

Adjectives are by no means the only parts of speech in which many—indeed, most—people appear to be deficient. We make, for example, the commoner verbs do far more than their fair share of work. When we must make ourselves more comprehensible, we usually confine ourselves to qualifying these with one of a few threadbare adverbs.

It is not entirely that we do not know there is a much larger, an almost inexhaustible, stock of words lying ready for our use—words in which we could fitly describe almost any shade of meaning; it is rather that we are unaccustomed to use these, just as an unimaginative housewife may produce the same meals, day after day and week after week, simply because she is "used" to one set of dishes and lacks the originality to make another.

Yet we ourselves, nine out of ten of us, do precisely the same thing by our language! We have the ingredients; we know that the result of using them can be infinitely varied and attractive; but we keep to the same few expressions because we are too lazy or too limited to try to do anything else.—Grenville Kleiser in Mid-Sussex Times.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the ransomed of the LORD *shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy, and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.*—ISA. 35:10.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Ten Thousand Islands?
2. The capital of Nebraska?
3. The Highlands?
4. The Painting "The Birth of Venus" by Sandro Boticelli?
5. Northeast Passage?
6. Wilshire Boulevard?
7. Balboa?
8. Queen's University?
9. Lake Constance?
10. Grapevine Cottage?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Little Chauncey

"Hello, Pet Shop? That parrot speaks baby talk!"

In Lighter Vein

Hidden Movement

Sergeant (to raw recruit): "Mark time there you."

Smallest R. R. (whose boots are too big): "Please, sir, I am, sir! Inside me boots!"—Pathfinder.

He Knew

Uncle: "I hear someone coming down the stairs. It must be your Mother."

Sonny: "That's Sis. Mother doesn't stop on the landing to look in the mirror."

Very Convenient

A socially prominent woman came to the bank and announced that she wished to open an account. The bank was delighted and much time was spent in signing cards, selecting check books and finally she was asked about the initial deposit. "Oh, I do not wish to bother to make deposits," she said, "just charge the checks and send me a bill each month as the Department Stores do."

Serious Person

"He takes things so literally."

"Yes, very. Last winter when he was invited to a house warming party he took along a bucket of coal."

Surprised

The visitor paid his green fee, fixed up a match, and went out to the first tee. Taking his stance, he gave a wild swing and missed completely.

"By Jove!" he said to his opponent. "It's a good thing I found out early in the game this course is at least two inches lower than the one I usually play on."—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recognition

(Tonbridge Free Press)

An instance of the putting into practice of the Golden Rule has been shown here by a firm of hairdressers.

The senior assistant of the firm has just completed 21 years' service with his employers, and in recognition of this the firm gave him a benefit consisting of the total earnings for a week in his department.

As a result of the publicity given to this gesture, many customers sent in letters of congratulation, cheques and cash in appreciation of the assistant's work.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

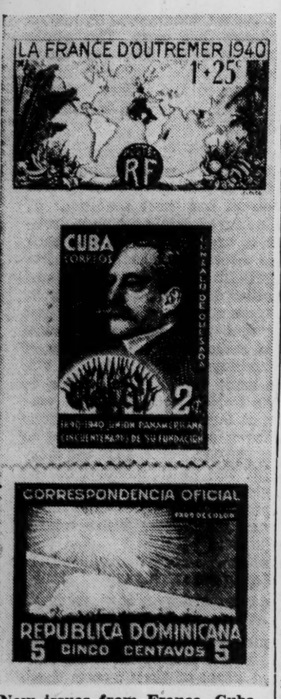
1. A group of mangrove covered islets, fringing the lower coast of Florida; divided, and often submerged, by swift tidal channels.
2. Lincoln.
3. The part of Scotland north of the Grampians.
4. It is in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, Italy
5. A passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coast of Europe and Asia; accomplished by Baron Nordenskiold, 1878-79.
6. A famous thoroughfare in Los Angeles, California.
7. A port at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal.
8. Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
9. It is between northeastern Switzerland and southern Germany.
10. Concord, Massachusetts, so-called because a trellis against the house supported the original Concord grapevine. When this was winter-killed a shoot from the same root was planted.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

During the past three weeks special issues from member countries of the Pan American Union have been received, all commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Union. These issues have been chronicled in this column as they have appeared and we now report that as a convenience to stamp collectors a central distribution agency has been established at the Pan American Union at Washington, D. C.

A list of the stamps available and their price may be had by writing to the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. Bolivia, Brazil, and Dominican Republic have already sent stamps to the Union, and Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, and Panama have signified their intention to also send supplies.



New issues from France, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic.

Stamps From Other Countries

Cuba—The new 2c. stamp in brick red color honoring the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union has been received. The design shows a portrait of Gonzalo de Quesado and below this in fanlike array the flags of the twenty-one North, South and Central American countries forming the Union.

Dominican Republic—A 5c. blue stamp has been released showing the architect's conception of the Columbus Lighthouse. This stamp is inscribed "Correspondencia Oficial" and is for official correspondence.

Estonia — Three new postage stamps have been issued, a 30o. pink, a 150o. blue, portrait type, and a 1 kr. black, picturing a modern power plant and the Narva Falls.

France—A French "Overseas" stamp honoring her Colonial possessions has been received. This stamp is a 1-fr. plus 25c. semi-postal issue in red color. The design of the stamp includes an outline map of the world showing the French possessions in solid color. Across the top of the stamp is the inscription "La France D'Outremer 1940."

Netherlands—Advance news on the summer charity stamps has been received. The stamps will be placed on sale May 11th and will be available until July 14th. There are five values to the set, the 1½c. plus 1½c. in sepia color, shows a portrait of the painter, Vincent van Gogh; the 2½c. plus 2½c., green, the poet Everhardus Potgieter; the 3c. plus 3c., red, the analyst Petrus Camper; the 5c. plus 3c. green, Jan Steen, the painter; and the 12½c. plus 3½c., blue, the mathematician, Joseph Justus Scalger.

Sweden—A 60-öre stamp will be issued shortly in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Uno Söderberg, head of the Post Office Department, who has made continuous efforts to popularize Swedish stamps. This issue will mark the first time that any Swedish stamp has shown the portrait of any living personage other than those of the royal family.

United States

A further commemorative stamp to be issued in July has been officially announced by the Post Office Department. This stamp is a 3-cent value to be printed in purple ink and will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission to statehood of the State of Idaho, which is to be celebrated on July 3, 1940. The new stamp will be placed on sale for the first time on that date at Boise, Idaho. The central design of the new Idaho stamp will be a reproduction of the State Capitol Building, Boise, and the size of the stamp will correspond to the current special delivery stamp.

Necessary Qualities

"It is not written blessed is he that feedeth the poor, but he that considereth the poor. A little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money."—John Ruskin.

STAMPS and COINS

COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY of all times and countries; fine selections always on hand for sale. Desirable numismatic material liberally purchased.
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95 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y

125 DIFFERENT stamps from Haiti, Victoria, Eritrea, Queensland, Albania, etc. All 10c to approval applicants only. LINCOLN STAMP CO., 1323 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Interesting Letter*

By LE PELLEY

NO ONE'S OUT THERE WHOEVER TOOK THAT MAP JUST DISAPPEARED IN THE NIGHT ...
WHY NOT READ THE LETTER? — THAT MAY GIVE US A CLUE TO FINISHING THE COPY OF THE MAP YOU WERE MAKING —
MAYBE
IT'S AWFULLY HARD TO READ — THE WRITING LOOKS SO OLD-FASHIONED....
PLUNKY — NO WONDER IT'S HARD TO READ ... THE DATE ... IS..
...SEPTEMBER..
1781

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Plenty of Time for a Nap at Least*

By RODGERS

Today I noticed Betty Anne and a friend playing, so went over to investigate-
"We're digging a hole to China," Betty Anne told me-
"China!" I wagged. "My Goodness!"
But when I examined the hole —
I decided there was no need to get excited!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Threat or a Promise?*

By THE HAGERS

THE STREET IS VERY STILL TODAY; MY NEIGHBORS ALL MUST BE AWAY.
I PASSED THE LIBRARY AT FOUR; A TRUCK WAS PARKED BEFORE THE DOOR.
THREE DUCKS WITH BOOKS EMERGED, AND LO, THEY WERE JACK SPOONBILL, TED, AND JOE.
"WE'RE WORKING ON TOM'S RADIO QUIZ. THIS WEEK IT'S GOING TO BE A WHIZ!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

An Editorial Letter to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

It is out of hearts full of compassion for the peoples of all nations in the present great world crisis that those charged with the editing of The Christian Science Monitor are speaking through this editorial letter to the members of its wide subscriber and reader family in every country. Some of you have written that you do not feel a newspaper founded out of a great love for all humanity, should "take sides" in the conflict. However, it is that very love for humanity which compels this newspaper to take sides, not against any nation or group of nations in and of themselves, but against the evils which are attempting to destroy the very basis of civilization.

The issues have become far bigger than any question of colonies or of righting the injustices of the Versailles Treaty. There is at stake the right to live the Christianity upon which men's lives must be based, else they perish. The challenge to Christianity is being made on more than one front, but in this period it appears to be receiving its chief impetus by an attempt to overthrow the Nazarene's love-inspiring doctrines through the forceful application of hatred-breeding Nazi dogmas. For the brotherhood of man is openly scorned. Worship of person and state are given precedence over worship of God. The rights of peoples and nations to freedom of speech, religion, and self-government are denied. Unjustified, unprovoked attacks have been made on innocent countries and peoples, and their morale weakened through instigated treachery.

That, briefly, is the situation as The Christian Science Monitor recognizes it, and it feels its readers must be kept alert to these dangers, and not be misguided by well-meaning but mistaken arguments that in order to be just, they and this newspaper must be impartial and aloof. The greatest justice that can be accorded the German people is to see clearly that their present course of action is harming themselves most of all. And then firmly, with compassion and love, we should do everything possible to help free all peoples from the prevailing evils.

The Christian Science Monitor has worked for years to further a loving attitude toward the German people. It recognized the serious plight of Germany after the World War, and it repeatedly has emphasized the necessity of rectifying the injustices of the Versailles Treaty. It cannot, however, uphold or endorse the methods which have been employed to achieve that end, and it must vigorously oppose the crimes against civilization being committed under the guise of justice-seeking.

It is understandable, from a purely human basis, how an unhappy people believing they have been mistreated and held down by others, might come to idolize one who would appear to be leading them out of their distress. And how, blinded through false loyalty, they might be unable to see whither they were being led, unable to recognize the difference between patriotic zeal and mad, destructive ambition.

It unquestionably is the right of all peoples and of every nation to have "living room" and an abundance of the necessities of life. However, an attempt to acquire these by aggressive force or by wresting them from weaker nations is, to the enlightened thought of today, a return to the barbaric methods of the darker ages. It is true there are few nations in whose historic pages there are not acts of conquest which would not stand the modern searchlight of truth, but down through the years the majority of them have been attaining, though slowly, a higher moral position, and that progress cannot be retarded by what the German people today feel is their necessity. There is only one right way for any country to seek to supply the needs of its people—by following the injunction of the Wayshower, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Seeking the kingdom of God, wherein is expressed spiritual right, brotherly love, unselfishness, honesty, fair dealing, truthfulness, is the exact opposite of trying to build up an exalted material state based on material might, hatred, personal domination, persecution, fear, and tyranny. And of what avail is mere space as "living room," when the lives of a nation's people are choked with fear, oppression, and lack of individual liberty? Living room but no life of their own to live! The greatest man the world ever has known often had no place wherein to lay his head, but his life was the freest, richest, and most bountiful of all lives.

The avowed purpose of making a nation one of the greatest in the world naturally appeals to its people, but what really constitutes the greatness of a nation? It is not mere military might nor material possessions. It is chiefly the mental quality and moral state of its people. Germany can again be a great nation in the true sense of the word, but to save itself, it must awake! It must recheck its course and align itself with God's government, which operates solely through the brotherhood of man. And not only Germany but all nations must awaken and yield to this divine government, for there are few without some share of responsibility for the plight of the world today.

In the meantime, much as it deplores war, The Christian Science Monitor realizes that at this moment the Allies have no choice but to defend themselves and friendly smaller nations by military force, and that in so doing they are upholding the democratic rights of people everywhere. In their treatment of the war situation, our editors are seeking earnestly to be guided so that this newspaper may do its part in the establishment of a better world. Its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, has said (Message for 1900, page 10):

> Certain elements in human nature would undermine the civic, social, and religious rights and laws of nations and peoples, striking at liberty, human rights, and self-government. . . . History shows that error repeats itself until it is exterminated. Surely the wisdom of our forefathers is not added but subtracted from whatever sways the sceptre of self and pelf over individuals, weak provinces, or peoples. Here our hope anchors in God who reigns. . . .

It is these "elements in human nature" which this newspaper is attempting to lay bare. They must be seen as evils, but rendered powerless in thought by the realization that they are no part of the man made in God's image and likeness and have no place in a universe created by God. The need is for men to learn more of the true nature of God's universe, and approach a more spiritual basis for thinking and acting in everyday life. It is only thus that lasting peace can be brought about. Here the hope of The Christian Science Monitor, too, "anchors in God," for it knows that He does reign!

Exploiters of Misery

Enforcement of the laws against usury in New York State has obtained in three years restitution by forty-five finance companies of nearly $530,000 in illegal interest collections to approximately 9,000 persons. "Forcing a usurer to return illicit profits to his victims seems to me to strike a note of happy justice," commented John J. Bennett, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, in obtaining a recent decree.

This is indeed one of the happier functions of justice. One could wish only that it were more widely exercised, not only in the prosecution of the crime of usury but also and especially in the adoption of wise laws which would make extortion less prevalent.

In too many States the only defense against loan sharks is an unenforceable usury law fixing the legal rate of interest at 10 per cent or lower. This literally plays into the hands of the loan shark, the unscrupulous salary buyer, and the collector of 240 per cent interest or higher. It prevents honest, legitimate small loan companies from operating and leaves the field to those who do not mind breaking the law for high stakes.

Practical examination of the subject by the Russell Sage foundation and others has shown that bookkeeping costs, collection costs, investigation of applicants, bad debt losses, and return on investment make it necessary to charge up to 30 or 36 per cent on loans of less than $100, which constitute a large part of the industrial loan or loan shark field. But this is light compared to the exactions of the loan shark. An investigating committee in Dallas, Texas, found that the average rate on 1,000 illegal loans there was 271 per cent, and that one man had paid $1,053 over the course of nine years for an original loan of $20 and still owed more than he had borrowed.

Twenty-six States have concluded that the most effective way to combat the loan shark is to let in legitimate small loan competition and have adopted uniform small loan laws to regulate this business. Nine have ineffective regulation or largely inoperative laws on the subject. Thirteen have no small loan laws but only the old-style usury laws.

The campaign for reasonable small loan laws would go more rapidly if it were more generally understood that the loan shark really prefers an old-style, low-rate usury law to keep out honest competition, just as he prefers to keep his victim from ever paying off a debt, so that he may continue to milk him for interest. An extension of the laws to cover lending on automobiles as collateral is needed, and continual campaigns of information are necessary to apprise borrowers of their rights. But with an awareness of the situation it should be possible to eliminate largely from the United States the taking of extortionate interest from needy but responsible borrowers.

Men and Beasts

On an evening in the month of May, with spring in bird and bush, and earth and flower, the radio station, broadcasting war's latest bulletins from Europe, distributes suddenly the sound of an air raid siren, heard even through the closed windows of the Paris studio. Men and women and little children run for shelter from the men dealing them death.

The news of the same evening, as it comes from the printing press, tells the story of how four young deer, in the forests of Yugoslavia, saved the life of a five-year-old boy. After being lost in the woods on his way home from sledding, the child told this to his parents, when on the following morning they found him, and startled into flight his gentle protectors: that as he was crying bitterly the deer approached him, and pressing their bodies close to him, kept him warm through the night.

Doves at Doorn

There are a good many people like Germany's ex-Kaiser. He has been living in a quiet spot in the Netherlands. Now that the Nazis are there, one of his grandsons speaks for him: "So far as Grandpa is concerned, all he desires is to be left in peace on his little Dutch estate."

Though this quaint epilogue to the tragedy of 1914-18 is something of an anti-climax, Wilhelm II's present wish to preserve his own peace is more understandable than some of his earlier impulses. But, of course, it should not be confused with peaceful thinking.

The experience of small nations in Europe, whose chief hope seemed to be that they too would be left in peace, is providing an object lesson for the rest of the world. One of the fallacies of recent decades has been the supposition that as long as a country wasn't too ambitious, it was safe; as long as it didn't want anything, it would be able to keep out of trouble.

Much has been written on the technique through which Holland kept out of the World War. The Dutch simply armed themselves thoroughly for defense of the Netherlands proper, and sustained with whatever grace they could muster the insults and injuries that small neutral trading nations must expect on world highways in wartime.

Americans, and people in other countries, were inclined to read into the Dutch experience in the World War a lesson on how to keep out of all wars: "Mind your own business, promise to make some trouble if anyone actually attacks your own roost, and don't talk back when outside your own backyard." That was the prescription. But now what?

And besides, is the desire to keep out of war necessarily synonymous with a desire for genuine peace? The Kaiser has not hitherto been considered much of a pacifist.

Powerful Ammunition

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Human Rights

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Citizens of the world today need to be delivered from bondage to modern Pharaohs, and cruelty of modern Herods. If we would aid in ending the subtle working of Satan so apparent throughout the world today, we must side with those who are giving their all, that their Christian ideals might govern all mankind. There is great need for American citizens to arouse themselves from their present apathy towards prevalent evil, and awaken to the Christian, moral, financial, material, and human support that we can and must give in the European conflict for the preservation of this the great cause of human rights.

I. S. B.

Hartford, Conn.

"Diabolical Tactics"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is the United States going to continue to be misled by superficial observers who say that this is just another of Europe's quarrels?

How secure is the United States going to be in a world dominated by Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan? Is it going to be easier for this country to maintain peace in the world and safety for itself if the Allies should be defeated and the totalitarian powers take a free hand in the world? Is the United States going to enjoy its blissful dream of immunity to danger until it violently awakens to find itself challenged by this quartette of barbarians who have swallowed up the rest of the world? "A great sense of imagination," some may say, but whose imagination foresaw and forewarned of what has already occurred? Only those of the dictators, and even they were not believed.

Is the United States so immature as to regard only its own safety, peace and prosperity, and while allowing the courageous defenders of civilization to perish and the depraved forces of the world to flourish? Would Americans be able to sing of "the land of the free and the home of the brave"?

The United States is still a part of the world where these challenging questions have to be answered.

Are Americans going to be awake enough and great enough to answer them before it is too late, or are we going to be short-sighted and small enough to be victimized by these latter-day diabolical tactics?

Elmhurst, Ill. FRANK BROWN

Justice for the American Indian?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have Americans freed one race and permitted another to remain enslaved? The Indian has no rights in the courts of land. He cannot prosecute a single case in the Court of Claims without a special Act of Congress in each individual instance. In the settlement of the United States, and the formation of a new government, the red race was not accorded any political or civil rights.

The United States Government made treaties with the Indian Nations. They were in every way solemn treaties, negotiated with formality and ceremony, and ratified both by the Indian Nations and the United States Senate and Congress. The Government again and again has broken these treaties which were held sacred by the Indians.

The "land question" lies at the base of all iniquitous legislation and the Government practices in dealing with the native red race. This important question now faces the American people in the form of a bill which Senator Ashurst of Arizona has introduced in the Senate. Senate Bill (S. 2164) authorizes Congress to dispose of and to cancel all legal claims and treaty agreements made with Indians within the United States.

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee voted down "Senate Bill S. 2164" as being unconstitutional, and we are informed that a move is on to bring the bill back into the Senate Committee for reconsideration.

Should this Bill become a law, it would be a crime against an innocent people, whose blood has been shed through the centuries for upholding their ancestral rights to the land they loved. It would deprive them of every right as a race and a nation within a Nation.

Every true American should write his Senator or Congressman in his District who is now in Washington, D. C., asking and urging him to vote no and to vote down Senate Bill S. 2164.

DR. BARNABUS S'HIUHUSHU
CHIEF FRANK TOM-PEE-SAW
CHIEF FLYING EAGLE
CHIEF RED CLOUD
CHIEF TOW AX
DR. MARION CAMPBELL
(Mountain Flower)

The Indian Association of America, Kirkwood, Missouri

Incidents of Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From time to time you have mentioned the Good Neighbor Forum of Central Y. M. C. A. College and its work.

You may be interested in a connection the Good Neighbor Forum made recently in San Francisco, California. Our Forum has organized a campaign for the gathering of books, new and used ones, in order to send them to our many friends in the Latin-American countries who appreciate and study the English language and the culture of our country. Hundreds of books have been brought together for this purpose from our students and from the publishing house of Wilcox and Follett. The response from Latin America was very enthusiastic.

Through your article in The Christian Science Monitor, some of its readers in San Francisco, California, became interested in our work and organized a strong auxiliary group including Miss C. Mabury, 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif., and Mr. Nagel T. Miner, Director, Golden Gate College, San Francisco. Their endeavors have resulted in a gift of new and worthwhile English books of which any teachers and students, or university, college and high school libraries would be proud.

Besides the many war incidents and accidents, we ought to publish, as you do, the incidents of peace created by good will.

DR. ERNST SCHWARZ, Director,
Good Neighbor Forum

Chicago

Self-Preservation?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I don't know what the United States is waiting for. We'd better start arming to the teeth as a matter of self-preservation. Anything can happen from here on.

Hollywood, Calif. WILLIAM B. HOLT

The Wide Horizon

Before the Bombs Fell

By Sydney A. Clark

Exactly one year, to the very day, before Hitler sent his planes of destruction zooming over the airports of the Netherlands I flew from Paris to Holland on a plane of the K. L. M., which is to say *Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij*, or Royal Dutch Air Lines, and came to earth at Schiphol Airport just outside of Amsterdam.

The Netherlands air transportation system is the oldest in Europe with a continuous history of operation, and has long been a pioneer in civil aviation. Its chief airport, that of Schiphol, has likewise been a pioneer and before the outbreak of Hitler's war it led all European rivals in certain phases of physical equipment. Its laboratories and overhaul shops, the very latest word in completeness and efficiency, were so impressive, even to the unscientific layman and his wife and children, that regular tourist parties, viewing these wonders, were a daily feature of the airdrome's life. Exclamatory "ohs" and "ahs" vied with the percussive roar of sky-motors to fill the Schiphol air. Thirty-one acres of the great field (totaling over 300 acres) had been covered with concrete as smooth as any sidewalk, and forty additional acres had been asphalted for eight long runways heading into the "eight winds of heaven."

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Schiphol at peace was always an international spectacle of the most thrilling sort. The day of which I write, May 10, 1939, was my fourth or fifth spent there at different periods and some of the novelty of Holland's extraordinary air-civilization had worn off, but still I was fascinated. A plane called the Blue Danube Express dropped in from Budapest and Vienna. Another set forth with a roar for Paris. The Scandinavian Air Express was tuning up its motor and a special plane loaded with journalists took off for a long hop to Zurich and over the Alps to Milan. Most exciting of all was the take-off of a crack Douglas plane whose ultimate goal was Batavia, 9,000 miles distant, with further connections for Sydney, Australia, another 4,000 miles. It was exciting to me but not to K. L. M., which handled it in casual fashion as a run-of-the-mill departure undertaken regularly three times a week.

The social and epicurean elegance of Schiphol had given me a most pleasing shock on my first visit. A friend in Amsterdam had invited me to the airport's restaurant for dinner and to be frank I thought this a bit odd, as it would be odd if I were to invite him in return to a dinner at the Grand Central Station in New York. My reward for acceptance, however, was a meal whose like I have not enjoyed a dozen times in my life. Cuisine and service were perfection's own self and a distant orchestra furnished unobtrusive music that was no barrier to good conversation. I learned that regular tea-dances took place in this luxurious restaurant, catering to the social élite of the capital; and that there was a special weekly feast for sophisticated gourmets. A card, in fact, announced this latter event in the following words: *Op Woensdagavond zal een uitgebreide rijsttafel verkrijgbar zijn.* On a later occasion I experienced this "Wednesday evening *rijsttafel*," a Gargantuan banquet based on rice garnished by a score or more of Dutch Indian condiments as hot as the equator whence they came. The whole concoction, a sort of edible fire, was "engineered" by a swarthy artist in a white cylinder hat who deserved the Nobel Prize, I thought, for conspicuous service in making humble rice so good.

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The airports of peace were numerous in Holland for such a pint-sized country and one of the newest but most ambitious of them was in Eindhoven, a city which is probably not even a vague name in the back of the average American mind, for it has received strangely little publicity until bombs fell on it the other day. It is a boom city in North Brabant, near the Belgian border and one may say that it is built on electric light bulbs and radio tubes. At the turn of the century Eindhoven was scarcely a village but then came Dr. August Philips to build one of the world's great industrial empires and with it the "capital city." In four decades Eindhoven sprang from nothing to a population of 100,000, yet in 1939 the original Dr. Philips was still president of the board of his gigantic company. To the best of my knowledge he still holds that office, but Nazi planes may have destroyed his plant and his airport.

A self-translating couplet displayed in Eindhoven's airport read:

Naar noord, naar zuid, naar oost en west
Naar Londen, Weenen (Vienna), Boedapest,

but now the planes of peace no longer can leave this field for the four points of the compass. Motorized birds of prey swoop down upon it with destruction in their metal hearts.

Should Men of 50 Fight Our Wars?

America's first great war, the Revolution, was won by men up to sixty. But in the Civil War, the age limits for military service ranged from twenty to forty-five. The draft law of 1918 expanded the limits on the side of youth—to eighteen years of age.

This law assumed (1) that a stripling of eighteen is better prepared to defend his country than a vigorous adult past the forty-five-year mark; and (2) that the country can better afford to lose a youth on the battlefield than a mature adult.

The march of events since the Civil War has made the fallacy of both these assumptions more and more apparent. Our falling birth rate and cessation of immigration have put on youth the premium of scarcity. The mechanization of modern war has proceeded to a point where the qualities of middle age (mechanical training, general experience and calm judgment) are more important than the extraordinary physical endurance and the reckless courage of youth.

There is no longer any good reason—if ever such reason existed—why the third of our population between forty and sixty should not share equally the burden of war with the third between twenty and forty. . . .

On the side of humanitarianism, or sentiment if you will, there are other reasons for sparing the young. A tragedy of the last war was the loss of so many able, talented young men. . . .

But the overpoweringly decisive reason why we must amend our draft system springs from the brutal facts of our population trends. We simply cannot afford, from the standpoint of national survival, to toss away several hundred thousand young men in a war. . . .

Modern war can, in the main, be fought about as well by the fathers and grandfathers, or "gaffers," as by prospective fathers. War is subject to the same underlying technical changes that apply in industry and agriculture. The machine is saving labor on the battlefield as in factory and field.

As war becomes increasingly mechanized—and I have followed the course of change from Château-Thierry to Spain—less and less emphasis is placed on a soldier's brawn, more and more on his brain. Instead of marching to war, today's soldier rides to war on wheels.

It was a middle-aged army that held off the Germans in the first battle of Ypres. . . . Frequently in tight spots I have seen older men become rallying points for young troops on the verge of panic. . . .

Mature men, in their fifties and sixties, pilot our crack railway trains. Railroad work is hard, exacting, and calls for highly skilled experts. . . . Today men of fifty, or even sixty, are younger than men of forty were a generation ago.—Col. William J. Donovan, World War commander of the "Fighting 69th," in *This Week*, New York.